HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeit of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,689.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.
Per Doz.
Rs. A.
Pail Mall, 12 years old 27 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle 33 0
Heart Bottle 30 4
O. B. 28 0
Glentromie 27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest) 18 12
O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I.	KHEDIVE	3868	900	L. H. Moule	12th Mar.
†	SIAM	3338	600	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3413	600	R. Harvey	26th "
†	ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
†	SIAM	3938	600	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
†	ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.I.	ROME	5750	1240	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3938	600	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I.	PERSIA	3309	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3938	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.I.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3938	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.I.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
B.I.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3938	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhup there to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th Mar.
SUTLEJ	3162	500	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Toeque	5th May.
CATHAY	3283	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,000	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Meras	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	A. Orlando	3,869	550	8th April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillocat	22nd March.
ARMENIA	3265	Geo. Reed	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 7, 1892.

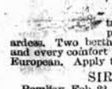
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Captain	Tons	H. P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	5th May 1892.

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1892

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3:67	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.



THESE Steamers, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
INWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 12th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

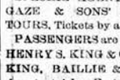
S. S. "JAVA," 1,675 tons, on the 13th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busrah, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
E. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent decretation on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 3-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
87, Beebee Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription.—Rs. 12 per year.

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TELESCOPES,
MICROSCOPES,
GRAPHOSCOPES,
STEREOSCOPES,
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
THEODOLITES,
LEVELS,
COMPASSES,
MEDICAL BATTERIES & APPLIANCES,
ETC., ETC.
OF BEST MANUFACTURE ONLY.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MARINE TOILET SOAP.
For washing with Sea-water, per bar, As. 14.
Per box, 3 tablets, As. 14.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?
USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,
The never-failing Specific for
PULMONARY
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT,
and settled
CONSUMPTION.
It is a powerful
VOICE TONIC,
clears the throat of
HOARSENESS,
and strengthens the
VOCAL ORGAN.
Reduced Prices, Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.
WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.
CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most experienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.
Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

STEEL BOILERS.
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers-of-Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " 5 " "
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.
WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, The Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of
"SAMUEL BROOKS,"
will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of
"BROOKS AND DOXEY."
Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.
Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c., Machinery.
BROOKS AND DOXEY.
With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay,
10, Meadow Street.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
IN EVERY DETAIL.

Air Beds, Cushions, and Pillows	Pipes, Cigars, and Tobaccos of every description
Baths, best London tin, with or without cover, lock and strap	Pocket Canteens, completely fitted
Binocular Glasses and Telescopes	Pocket Filters, complete in Case
Camp Chairs of Wood to fold up	Pocket Drachm Flasks
Clothes and Courier Bags	Portmanteaux, Basil, Black or Solid Leather
Cocoa, Coffee and Tea, per packet	Razors and Shaving Brushes
Cork Screws and Lever Knives	Railway Keys
Deck Shoes	Railway Rugs
Deck Chairs, each	Sovereign Cases
Soiled Linen Bags	Sponge, Turkey and Honeycomb
Dressing Bags and Dressing Cases	Sponge Bags
Hammocks	Stationery of every description by the best makers
Hold Alls and Valises	Swimming Belts
Knives, Pocket, Camp, &c.	Syphon Taps, German Silver or Electro-plated
Marine Soap, Soap Case, &c.	Tea and Coffee Pots
Medicine Chests, in Mahogany, Oak, or Solid Leather	Tiffin Baskets, completely fitted
Milk, Condensed, Swiss, per tin, each	Travelling Caps
Overland Trunks, Leather, Steel, &c.	Umbrellas and Waterproof Clothing of superior manufacture
Opera Glasses	Uniform Cases
Preserved Provisions, Fish, Meats, Dates, Sausages, &c.	

Wines, Spirits and Liquors of the best Brands and of every description.
Writing Cases and Desks, specially fitted for the use of Tourists and Travellers.
N.B.—In consequence of the continued Decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
We solicit Inspection of our Large Stock of
CAMERAS, LENSES, DRY PLATES, SENSITIZED PAPER, &c., &c.
PLATES AND KODAK FILMS,
DEVELOPED FOR
TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.
N.B.—Owing to fall of Exchange, our advertised prices will be higher by 5 per cent from the 25th January.
BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and By-culla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS. POONA, "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peit, City.

CAUTION!!! AVOID SUN STROKE AND BUY TO-DAY
ONE OF HOAR'S "RELIABLE" HELMETS.
LADIES'. THE BEST MADE AT LOWEST PRICES. GENTS'.
HOAR & Co., CASH HATTERS, BOMBAY.

FOR EVENING DRESS.

GENTS' TWO BUTTON WHITE KID Gloves	pair	Rs. 1 8
RICH SPUN SILK SOCKS, Embroidered	pair	" 4 0
BLACK SILK or SATIN BOWS, Fasten back or Front		" 1 4
RICH SILK, HEMSTITCHED Handkerchiefs, Plain, or Spot Borders	3 for	" 5 8
BLACK, BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, Embroidered Silk Fronts	per pair	" 2 4
18 Ct. GOLD ON IVORY FRONT STUDS	Set of 3	" 2 12

PACKING FREE. CASH OR V. P. P. PACKING FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.
For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA; OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.
THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 14.
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.
SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give satisfaction. Price Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.
S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 45, Beebee Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

AUG. A. FRIDLANDER,
PRECIOUS STONE DEALER,
31, HYLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
OPEN to RECEIVE Fine Goods (only) in PEARLS, SAPPHIRES, RUBIES, and other PRECIOUS STONES.
Immediate Telegraphic Cash Offers. Consignments can be made direct or through the Oriental Bank Corporation, who will furnish necessary references.
BRANCH OFFICES:
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MILLE COLONNES AMSTERDAM.
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, BIRMINGHAM, AMSTERDAMSCHE, BANK AMSTERDAM,
OPPENHEIM AND COMPANY, PARIS.
GEBRUDER STERN, HANAU, GERMANY.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.
Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	135
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.
1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LONDON.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

REMOVAL!
D. MACROPOLO,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER
AND
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
WHERE
ALL COMMUNICATIONS
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says:—"Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Ex

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. GEO. A. MILES.

paper.

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usly announced.)

has kindly

dially invited.

G RINK.

NIGHT.

11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
5:30 to 6:30 p.m.
5 to 7 p.m.
8:30 to 11 p.m.
of Skates.
from 5 to 7 and

G RINK CO.

FOX-HOUNDS FOR SALE.

FOR immediate delivery 7 couple of FOX-HOUNDS, imported last October, in hunting condition and perfectly healthy, and an exceptionally steady and handy lot. Apply to

H. W. BUCKLAND Esq.,
The Kennels, Bandora.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1891.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1892, and to fix their remuneration.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th day of March to 12th April, 1892.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th March 1892.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single copy .....As. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for one or three years, respectively, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on FRIDAY, the 18th March, 1892, for the PURCHASE of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND, from 1st April, 1892, from the undermentioned places within the Port limits, viz:—

Butcher's Island.
Western Side of Kavanjah.
Elephanta.
Trombay.
Talooka Alibaug.

2. No Sand to be removed within 100 yards of Pir Pau, Elephanta or Butcher's Island piers.
3. Payment will be required to be made in advance.
4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

MAURICE BEAN, Captain R. I. M.
Port Officer, of Bombay.

Port Office, Bombay, 19th March, 1892.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

COPPER AND BRASS BORINGS AND COPPER AND BRASS SCRAP FOR SALE.

THE Agent will receive at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to one P.M. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, the 21st March, 1892, offers for the purchase of the following quantities of Brass and Copper Borings and Brass and Copper Scrap, viz:—

Brass Boring	8 Tons.
Copper do.	1 Ton.
Brass Scrap	4 Tons.
Copper do.	7 Tons.

which may be viewed at the Company's Depot, Parel.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts.) must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. If Government rates or other securities be submitted, they must be drawn in favor of the "B. B. & C. I. Railway Company."

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th March, 1892.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ONE RUPEE PER SHARE, free of Income Tax, for the year ending the 31st December, 1891, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 29th March, 1892, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Company's register on the 14th March, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 14th March, to Monday the 28th March, 1892, both days inclusive.

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th March, 1892.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors	Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital	„ 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9 and 6 Months at 5, 4½ and 4 per cent per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE CHITTIWALLA, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property, and that all persons having or claiming any interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sales, gift, mortgage, lien, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments, and premises and four Bungalows and outhouses and trees standing thereon, situate on the South of the Bandora Bazaar Road at Bandora, in the Salsette Taluka, in the subdistrict of Thanna, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6, and by the Bandora Municipality under No. 4, containing by admeasurement 2639 7-80 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by a public passage and partly by the house of Luis Gasco Mesquitta, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Luis Antony Azuveido on or towards theNorth by the Bandora Bazaar Road, and on or towards the South by a public passage.—Dated this 10th day of March, 1892.

WADIA AND GHANDY,
Purchaser's Attornies.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

AND

COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 12th, AT 4 P.M.
& TO-NIGHT AT 9
POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO CIRCUS PERFORMANCES.
TO-DAY AT 4 P. M.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Children Half Price to all parts, and 4 Ans. only to Gallery.
Teachers in charge of Large school parties Free.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
LOOK AT THE LIST
THE CLOWN'S SHUTZEN FEST
THE CLOWN'S GHOST.
THE COUNTRYMAN'S FIRST VISIT TO THE CIRCUS
The FEELEY'S High Pedastal
MDLLE MINNIE'S Great Equestrian Act
LEAPING THROUGH TWENTY BALLOONS
THE WONDERFUL FIRE PONY
THE LAUGHABLE PANTOMIME
MONS ET MADAME DENNY, or the First Riding Lesson
The French Equestrian Game, JEUX DE BAR
Played by Madame FILLIS, Mdlle. Minnie and F. E. FILLIS
ROMEO SEBASTIAN'S TERRIFIC LEAPS
THROUGH DRUMS AND A MONSTER TUNNEL
Whilst on horseback, going at full speed.
WALLETT! WALLETT!! WALLETT!!!
THE CLOWN'S MUSICAL COMICALITIES.
STELLING IN NEW AND DARING FEATS on his Bare-back Steed
LITTLE DICK AS THE FOX-HUNTER
Miss CECILIA THE AMAZONE
DARING GYMNASTIC DISPLAYS
THE CLOWN'S COMIC ELEPHANT
THE CLEVER CHARLTON TROUPE
NEW FEATS BY THE BEAUMONT TROUPE
UNDER WATER
SHOWING HOW A MAN CAN STAY, 19 MINUTES OUT OF 20
UNDER WATER
Mdlle. SCHERAZADE
The beautiful LION QUEEN
AND THE 4 MAGNIFICENT NUBIAN LIONS.
The whole forming the Grandest Programme ever given at an afternoon performance.
In the Evening at 9 p.m.
LAST CIRCUS PROGRAMME as it must make way for THE
ROMAN HIPPODROME & WILD WILD WEST.
Same Programme To-night at 9 as the day Performance, with the addition of FILLIS' Great Tandem Menage Act. Such a display of equinine training has never been seen before. The two thoroughbred Cape Horses, Kildare and Victor are marvels of docility and sagacity.
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL
No Half Price at 9 p. m.
Next Week the Wild Wild West & Hippodrome. Last Nights of the Circus.
THIS is FILLIS' Farewell Visit to Bombay.

FOR SALE.

The whole of the CIRCUS ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, consisting of Steel Boiler of 6 H. P. Pressure 80lbs. Westinghouse Patent Double Acting Piston Valve 10 H. P. Engine, and Ganz Dynamo Volts. 60 Amp. 120. The whole is in complete working order, the Plant being purchased new from Messrs. Volkart Brothers last March, (the Proprietor purchasing more Portable Plant for travelling) and can be seen at any time at the Circus.

Also some good AUSTRALIAN HORSES to be disposed of at the end of the Season.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1892, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "CAWNPORE CASTOR SEED" will be tested for tonnage on THURSDAY, the 17TH INSTANT, at 11-30 A. M., in the GODOWNS of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, CARNAC BUNDER. when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 11th March 1892.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 P. M., (Gunfire), on FRIDAY, the 18th MARCH, 1892, for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS required for the use of the Light Ship and Lighthouses of the Port of Bombay, for one year, from the 1st April, 1892 to the 31st March, 1893.

Detailed particulars can be obtained at the Port Office.

MAURICE BEAN, Captain R. I. M.,
Port Officer.

Bombay, 11th March 1892.

1-5 DRAWBACK.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Standing Committee of the Corporation has under the provisions of section 126 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, prescribed the following general conditions in supersession of those hitherto in force; to be observed in granting Drawback of 1-5 Drawback of the General Tax in respect of properties which are let to two or more persons in separate occupancies:—

1. Except with the Special Sanction of the Commissioner no claim for drawback shall be entertained unless submitted to the Commissioner not less than Thirty days before the commencement of the half year to which such claim relates.
2. Drawback of 1-5 part of the General Tax shall be sanctioned by the Commissioner in cases failing within either of the following classes and in no others, viz.
(a.) Chawls or buildings let out for hire in single rooms either as lodgings or godowns for the storage of goods.
(b.) Properties which in the opinion of the Commissioner are usually or frequently vacant either wholly or partially.
3. No sanction for drawback shall extend or apply to any floor on which any trade or Manufacture is carried on or any goods are sold.

Applicants for drawback should see the Assessment Department Ward Superintendents at their respective ward offices with reference to the second condition prescribed by the Standing Committee.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office, Bombay, March 10th 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 321 OF 1891.

JACOB ELIAS SASSOON, EOLIVARD ELIAS SASSOON, MEYER ELIAS SASSOON and AARON MOSES GUBBAY, European Jewish inhabitants, at present residing at England and trading in Bombay and elsewhere under the name, style and firm of E. D. SASSOON and COMPANY, by their constituted Attorney RAPHAEL HYEEM SIMON ISAACS, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing at Colaba Causeway, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs

vs.

DAMJI RAMJI and ANUNDJI, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, lately carried on business in Bombay, under the name of DAMJI RAMJI.....Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 19th day of February, 1892, the sheriff has been Directed TO SELL the following property at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed:—All that piece of land together with the house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort and in the city of Bombay at Sattel or Dongrcolly Street in the District of the Sub-Registrar of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 271 and 272 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 816 which said land and premises contain by admeasurement 311 3-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the G. I. P. Railway Road, on or towards the West by the Sattel or Dongry Colly Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house of Cahoujl Meghji or Ghella Cahoujl, and on or towards the South by the house of Bhimsey Ruttonsey and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Jadoo Lalji, Lukhmidass Jaitha, Shamji Amarsey and Mulji Assad, and are now in the occupation of Bai Vijbai and certain other her tenants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the fattachment of seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 21th day of March 1892, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims of charges.—Dated this 2nd day of March, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

TO LET AT COONOOR.

BLAIR ATHOL, newly done up. Well furnished. Study, dining, and drawing-room, four bedrooms, Stabling; Tennis Court. Rupees 125; a month from March 1st to October 31st. Apply R. M. DALY, Esq., Coonoor, or Colonel LA TOUCHE, Madras.

LADIES' FANS.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Strand, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to,

દેપતુલા શેઠમાદમની ઍન્ડ કો.

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes,

Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All requisite for Theatrical and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give Notice that from the 10th Instant till the 10th April next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS, or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th March, 1892.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on Thursday, the 24th Proximo, at 2 p.m.

(1)—To receive Directors' Reports and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1891.
(2)—To declare a Dividend.
(3)—To elect Directors and Auditors.
(4)—To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STEEL HOOPS and GUNNIES to the Company's Factory, at Tuticorin during the ensuing Cotton Season.

1.—A consolidated rate per Bale of 500 lbs. may be stated.
2.—The full particulars regarding sizes, &c., of Hoops and Gunnies can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Marine Street, on application.
3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100.
4.—Tenders will be received not later than 4 P.M. of the 12th March, 1892.
5.—The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
6.—The deposit will be refunded on tenders not accepted.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1892.

NOTICE.

INDIAN PATENT STONE Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SOLE RIGHTS in the INDIAN PATENT STONE PATENTS for the Bombay Presidency and Nizam's Territories have THIS DAY been assigned by this Company to Mr. WILLIAM GARLICK, the original Patentee.

BIRD & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Indian Patent Stone Co., Ld.

Calcutta, 39, Strand, 8th March, 1892.

WITH reference to the above Notice, I beg to intimate that I have PURCHASED from the INDIAN PATENT STONE Co., Ld., ALL RIGHTS in the Company's Patents as mentioned above, and have this day APPOINTED Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & CO. of 28, Apollo Street, my SOLE AGENTS, to whom all communications with regard to the Indian Patent Stone Co.'s Business in the Bombay Presidency, &c., should in future be addressed.

WILLIAM GARLICK,
Patentee, Indian Patent Stone.

Bombay, 8th March, 1892.

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35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prize-Distribution, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, 4-30 p.m.

Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports, and distribution of prizes.

Elphinstone College Union: Mr. Lee-Warner's Lecture on "The Teachings of Nature in Literature and Politics," 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Light Horse Camp opens at Santa Cruz.

Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Arabia arrived yesterday from Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Nawab sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—At the Society's rooms, Church Gate Street, 5-30 p.m., to-morrow, a lecture on "The Mission of Theosophy" will be delivered.

THE HOLI FESTIVAL.—The annual Varghoda procession of the Prabhus will start on Sunday next, the 13th inst., from Naviwadi, at 8 a.m., as usual.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,662, the daily average being 160. The total of new patients was 805.

FILLIS'S CIRCUS.—This is the last day of the Circus programme; for on Monday the interior of the marquee will undergo a transformation, the arena being lengthened for the Wild West Show which commences that night.

PARSEE GYMKHANA SPORTS.—Both the Mahomedan events have been struck off; and the mile dead heat will be run off; and a tug-of-war between the New High School team II vs. the Fort High School. No decision has been arrived at as to awarding the prizes for the Bicycle race.

SOROSIS.—The regular meeting of Sorosis will be held at the Alexandra Girls' School to-day, at 4 p.m., and at five o'clock there will be a social gathering. Dr. Ryder will be pleased to see as many of the members and their friends as can make it convenient to attend.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,747, of these 454 were new admission, consisting of 208 males, 116 females, and 130 children. The average daily attendance was 60·24.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BOY.—Dhondu Mabadu, living at Tank Bunder, has reported to the police that his son Raghoo, aged 11 years, has not returned home since Thursday last. The lad was at the time he left home, wearing several ornaments, valued at Rs. 14.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—A very enjoyable ride to Bandora by moonlight took place, on Thursday evening. Those who miss the moonlight ride miss the finest part of Indian riding. This evening the Bombay Cycling Club meets at Parsee Statue, Byculla, 6 p.m., dinner at Borivli, at 9 o'clock.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The annual meeting and prize-distribution of this institution takes place this afternoon. Sir Raymond West, who is so soon to leave Bombay, has consented to preside, and all who take an interest in the objects of the Society will, we are sure, be cordially welcomed. If the singing of the children is as good this year as it has been for some time past, to hear that alone would well repay the journey to Mahim.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selections of music will be played from 5 to 7 and from 8-30 to 11 p.m.:—

March	Hunting Call ... Faust
Valse	Fairy Voices ... Crowe
Polka	Excursion ... Coote
Schottische	Happy Hearts ... H. Round
Valse	Distant Shore ... D. Albert
Polka	Yes or No ... Linter
Mazurka	Sea Breeze ... T. H. Wright
Galop	Midnight ... Harris.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BRUTAL ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Dom Francis Castalino, a Goanese cook, aged 25 years, was yesterday brought up before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, and charged by Superintendent Sweeney, with attempting to murder Santan De Souza on the night of the 10th instant. The circumstances in which the complainant was attacked have already been published. Constable Ganno who pursued the would-be murderer did not approach the latter and wrest the knife from his grasp as was stated, but dashed up to him, whilst the fugitive faced him and snatched the weapon from him. The prisoner was remanded to custody till the 25th instant, pending the recovery of the complainant.

STEALING A CAP FOR A GLASS OF LIQUOR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Abdool Rahiman Fakir Mahomed was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of an embroidered cap, valued at Rs. 10, belonging to Ismael Harun. On Thursday last, the accused accosted the complainant, at Foras Road, and he asked the complainant to give him some money to purchase liquor. The complainant having refused to comply with the demand the accused stole his cap and ran away. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the cap from a Marwari to whom the accused had pledged it. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MR. DUNCAN C. ROSS AT THE RIDING SCHOOL.—H. E. the Governor, some of the Government House party, Colonel and Mrs. Wilson, and a few members of the Light Horse and general public attended at the Riding School yesterday to see an exhibition of swordsmanship, by Mr. Duncan C. Ross. Mr. Ross after doing some of the usual tricks such as cutting in half a piece of lead, splitting an apple on a man's neck and slicing a potato wrapped in a handkerchief without cutting the handkerchief, engaged in several mounted encounters with Baron Wittikind and Mr. Gallagher. The only unusual feature about these encounters was that the combatants used real sabres and not wooden ones, instead of the usual single sticks and fencing jackets. The most interesting part of the entertainment was an interlude by Texas Jack who picked up a handkerchief, from the ground while going at a fast canter. He managed this feat by catching hold of a horn in front of his Mexican saddle with his right hand and sliding round his horse till he hung on by his right heel and could touch the ground with his left hand.

A CHAMPION AND HIS AGENT.—John Brown Mitchell, who served in the capacity of agent to Mr. Ross, the athlete, was yesterday charged on remand before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with theft of Rs.540 and a gold ring, valued at Rs. 42. Evidence relating to the theft of the ornament was deposed by Captain Ross who said the prisoner purchased it for him at Poona, but relieved by him of it at the Imperial Hotel in Bombay, and parted with it to an acquaintance at Colaba for Rs. 12. Complainant produced witnesses who testified to the identity of the ring and its disposal, but could not positively establish the ownership. The prisoner denied purchasing it for complainant or making any written statement to that effect. The Magistrate, in reviewing the evidence recorded on both charges, came to the conclusion that the case was one for a Civil Court, and he could not convict the prisoner of the offence of theft of the ring since the testimony of the witnesses did not establish its ownership. The complainant in the first charge had by appointing prisoner his agent condoned the offence, and he was of opinion that the accused had not been guilty of any act of theft or criminal misappropriation since Captain Ross was aware of the manner in which the money had been disposed of. His Worship, therefore, discharged Mitchell on both charges.

THE NEW DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.—We announce with extreme pleasure the appointment of Mgr. Zaleski to the office of Delegate Apostolic in the East Indies, of which his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay received the official notification from his Excellency yesterday. The new Delegate Apostolic, it will be remembered, came to India in the latter part of 1890 on a special mission from the Holy Father, and when Mgr. Ajuti was appointed to a high office at Propaganda shortly after his departure from this country, it was generally expected that Mgr. Zaleski would succeed him in the Delegation. This anticipation has now been realized; and the announcement of his appointment will be received with universal satisfaction by the Catholic of India. The great experience which Mgr. Zaleski gained in the various important posts he filled before coming to the East, the familiarity he acquired with ecclesiastical affairs in India whilst a member of the Apostolic Delegation with Archbishop Agliardi, and his high personal qualities eminently fit him for the delicate and responsible duties to which he has been appointed by the Pope. We offer our sincere congratulations to his Excellency on his promotion to the high office to which the Sovereign Pontiff has been pleased to appoint him; and knowing the deep interest he takes in the welfare of the Catholic missions in India, we anticipate from his zealous and enlightened administration the very best results for the progress and well-being of our holy religion.—*Catholic Examiner.*

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs. 1,210
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros	,, 36
Mr. Daraeha E. Chichgur	,, 25
Mr. F. W. Stevens	,, 50
Mr. M. C. Turner	,, 50
Major G. Radcliffe	,, 15
Total	Rs. 1,380

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, and imparts to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION.

FREDERICK Y. SMITH VS. THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION.

The plaintiff, Mr. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, solicitors, as administrator of the state of the late Mr. William Wallace prayed that it might be declared that clause 13 of a certain agreement of 22nd July, 1864, made between William Wallace of the one part and A. F. Wallace and four other directors of the defendents' corporation in its behalf of the other part, is still in operation; and the preferential dividend on the 100 shares, referred to in the clause, is still payable; and that it is payable to the plaintiff as such administrator. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Farran, in delivering judgment in the suit, said that the plaint did not ask for consequential relief. No objection had been taken to it by the defendants on that ground under Section 42 of the Specific Relief Act, and as no fiscal regulation was contravened by the omission, his lordship saw no reason why the Court should raise the objection of its own motion. From the recitals in the agreement, it appears that the defendants' corporation, orginally called the Burma Trading Company, Limited, was established in 1863 with the object of carrying on trade, and especially the timber trade, with Burma and its neighbouring States, and for that purpose of acquiring and working forests in Burma. Its secretaries, treasurers, and managers were to be the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Company of Bombay. That firm was the agent of William Wallace, of Burma. He, before the formation of the company, had been, and was at the time of the agreement, carrying on the timber trade in Burma; and the object of the agreement was that the company should take over the business and assets of William Wallace in Burma as a going concern on terms equitable towards both parties. The property of William Wallace in Burma consisted partially of immoveable property, buildings, mills, works and machinery easily capable of valuation, in the agreement termed "fixed assets," and partially of assets upon which it was difficult to place a money valuation. Such were concessions and expected concessions, from the king of Burma and the Government of India, running contracts with natives of Burma for cutting timber, the possession of a trained and organised staff, and generally the goodwill of a very peculiar business depending largely for its successful working on the loyal co-operation of William Wallace with those who carried it on. The earlier clauses of the agreement provide for William Wallace making over both classes of property to the company. Clauses 12 and 13 contain the consideration which Mr. Wallace was to receive from the company. Clause 12 provides that, in consideration of the transfer by William Wallace of his "fixed assets," he, his executors, and administrators shall be entitled to have allotted to him or them 100 shares of the company, of Rs. 2,500 each, the whole amount of which shall be deemed to have been paid up. Then follow certain provisions regulating the payment of the ordinary dividend on the 100 shares and the clause concludes as follows:—"Provided always that the company shall not be bound to give their consent to or in any way recognise as valid any assignment which the said William Wallace, his executors, or administrators may have made or purported to make of the said 100 shares or any of them during a period of five years from the date of the registration of the company." That proviso seemed to his lordship to be of importance when considering the interpretation to be put on the succeeding clause. It showed that the reason the parties to the agreement considered it to be of importance to the company that not only William Wallace in his life time, but that his executors or administrators after his death should not assign his shares; that they should hold his shares for some time. This must have been irrespective of the beneficial disposition which William Wallace should make of his shares. Then come clause 13—"In consideration of the transfer by the said William Wallace to the company of the premises hereby agreed to be transferred" (other than the said fixed assets and other than the premises mentioned in clauses 6, 7, and 9, certain timber and stores in hand) the said William Wallace, his executors or administrators shall be entitled so long as he or they shall hold the said 100 shares, to an extra or preferential dividend, equal to one-third of such surplus nett profits of the company as may remain in any year after paying a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum of the paid-up amount of all the shares in the company (including the said 100 shares) and after setting apart from time to time, out of such surplus profits, as a reserved fund, or to the credit of any reserved fund already created, such as the directors of the company for the time being may in their discretion think fit. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall operate to take away the right of the said William Wallace, his executors, administrators, and assigns to share pari pasu with other shareholders of the company in the remaining two-thirds of the remaining surplus assets." Then follows another explanatory proviso, and the clause concludes:—"Provided further, and it is hereby agreed between the said parties, that in the event of the death of the said William Wallace before the expiration of the said period of five years, his executors or administrators, notwithstanding that they may continue to hold the said 100 shares, shall not be entitled to the said extra or preferential dividend than after the expiration of the said period of five years." Pausing here for a moment, his lordship remarked that the holding of the shares by the executors or administrators of William Wallace after his death was put practically on the same footing whether he died within the five years' period on beyond it. In the former case, they were forbidden to assign the 100 shares until the five years' period expired and they received the preferential dividend. In the latter case, the right of the executors or administrators to receive the preferential dividend was limited only by their having to hold the 100 shares. They were allowed to assign after the five years' period expired; but if they did, they lost their right to the preferential dividend. William Wallace died on the 8th January, 1888, and consequently after the period of five years limited by the agreement had expired. He left his will dated the 25th May 1889 unrevoked, and thereby appointed C. Wallace, L. A. Wallace, and A. F. Wallace his executors. Of these R. Wallace predeceased the testator. A. F. Wallace alone proved the will in England. The plaintiff, F. York Smith, as his attorney, had taken out letters of administration to the estate of William Wallace here with a copy of the will annexed. The testator William Wallace by his will, after referring to the conditions under which the 100 shares were held, and to the preferential dividend attaching thereto, directed his executors or administrators to hold the same and all his interest therein upon trust, so that the same should be at the absolute disposal of such of his brothers as should survive him. The residue of the testator's property under the terms of the will was given also to the same brothers beneficiaries. Acting under instructions from the plaintiff as representing the estate in India, the defendants' corporation had left the 100 shares upon the register in the name of William Wallace, appending a note thereto that administration in India had been granted to the plaintiff. Whether this be the correct mode of keeping the register or not his lordship thought that, for the purposes of this case, it must be deemed that the executor of William Wallace was now the registered holder of the 100 shares. The parties to the agreement contemplated that there could be a holding of shares by an executor. After referring to several clauses of the agreement, the articles of association of the company, and the contentions of the Advocate-General on behalf of the defendants' corporation, as well as to certain English cases bearing upon them, his lordship held the estate was all still held by the executor, including the 100 shares. So far as the shares were concerned, the estates had not been got in. The executor or his attorney was in fact still the registered holder of the shares. This was, in his lordship's opinion, what was meant by the executor holding the share in clause 13 of the agreement. That appeared to his lordship to be the plain grammatical meaning of the clause; and that was what must first be looked to in construing an agreement. In attaching this meaning to the words, there was nothing, his lordship thought, repugnant to the rest of the agreement. If he was correct in so reading the clause, the fact that the registered holder of the shares was a trustee for some other person did not affect the company. The absence of words of qualification showed that the intention of the parties to the agreement was to disregard everything but the registered holding. The shares were fully paid up, but the executor was under other obligations to the company. Such were those imposed by clauses 4 and 10 of the agreement theoretical perhaps now, but such as must be taken into account in considering the legal position of the parties. The Advocate-General contended that it was a necessary implication arising from the wording of the agreement that the preferential dividend was not intended to be perpetual and further that the executor now continuing to hold the shares was a fraud in its legal sense upon the agreement. As to the latter if the agreement put no limit upon the period for which the executor should hold the shares after the death of William Wallace, his lordship could not see that he was not entitled to hold them so long as his beneficiaries and the law allowed him to do so. To hold that the executor was bound to cease to hold the shares at any particular time or at any particular stage of his executorship would be in effect to introduce a new term into the agreement, or to construe it according to its supposed, and not according to its expressed, meaning. As to the preferential dividends not being intended to be perpetual his lordship agreed. They were to terms limited to the period during which William Wallace, his executors, or his administrators, held the shares. By appointments perpetually of administrators "de bonis non" to the estate of William Wallace, representation to him could be kept up, theoretically indefinitely. It was not, his lordship thought, necessary in the clause of the agreement to construe executors or administrators as including administrators "de bonis non." In other clauses it might have to be so construed, but in this the expression was used to limit the period of the payment of the preferential dividend; and it seemed to his lordship that the expressed intention of the parties to the agreement would be carried out if the words were construed in their strict literal meaning. What, however, his lordship decided was that the preferential dividend was payable so long as the executor of William Wallace is the registered holder of the 100 shares. His lordship found that, in so far as the defendants' corporation was concerned, A. F. Wallace now held the 100 shares as the executor of the testator, and that the agreement was to be construed as set out in the judgment. Decree for the plaintiff, and plaintiff to have his costs.

It appears from tables kept at Kew that the annual attendance of visitors at Kew Gardens is not far short of two millions. The Royal Gardens at Kew were first opened to the public "for healthful recreation and instruction" soon after the appointment of Sir William Hooker as Director, in 1841. This was only on week days. They were opened on Sundays from 2 to 6 p. m. in 1854. From 1878 the whole establishment has been open to the public from 10 a.m. on Bank holidays. The highest week-day attendance yet recorded was on May 26 [illegible] Bank holiday], when the number of visitors reached 106,808. The highest Sunday attendance recorded was on the 30th August, 1891, when the number of visitors reached 52,845.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE Report of the above institution was read at the meeting yesterday. From it we take the following extracts:—This time last year when their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris did us the high honour of being present at our annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of this Institution, the Directors had the pleasure of announcing that our school had scored the signal triumph of passing five out of eight of its pupils at the Matriculation Examination of 1890. It is a matter now of almost equal satisfaction for us to be able to report that though our matriculation class this time had not so large a number as the year before, three out of five of our pupils successfully passed the Matriculation Examination of 1891, showing as we think, we may justly take it, that the efficiency of this Institute continues to be maintained at as high a level in all respects as noted in our last year's report.

At the last Matriculation Examination, there were 3,100 candidates, of whom only somewhere about a 1,000 passed the requisite test, with 586½ the highest and 178½ the lowest number of total marks: amongst these successful students, the following young ladies of the Alexandra Institution, who have taken French as their second language, stand as under:—

Rank.	Marks.	Names.
220	259	Navajbai Manekjee Mehta.
268	253½	Jaijee Burjorjee Spencer.
746	209	Sonabai Behamjee Gazdar.

The friends and supporters of the Alexandra Institution will, we have no doubt, note with satisfaction the very fair places obtained by the young ladies above mentioned on the list of our newest candidates for University honors; and that this result is as much to be ascribed to their commendable hard work and intelligence, as to the careful training they have received at the hands of the competent staff of teachers on the establishment of this Institution. Of these young ladies, the first, Miss Mehta, having obtained the highest total marks at the Matriculation, carries off the Bai Avanbai Bhownagree silver medal; she also carries off the Lady Sakarbai Dinsha Petit prize for highest marks in history and geography and the French prize, so kindly offered by Mr. J. H. Mowjee for highest marks in the French language at the same examination; whilst Miss Gazdar wins the Lord Northbrook prize for highest marks in English; and Miss Spencer the Divan Bahadoor Lukmidas Juggunnath Bai Sittabai prize for highest marks in mathematics at the same examination. Mr. T. B. Kirkham says:—"The Alexandra Institution was found working in excellent order under Miss Green, who has certainly greatly increased its efficiency. The number on the rolls is now 98 against 82 last year, and the girls are fairly distributed over all the Anglo-Vernacular standards up to the highest. I was accordingly pleased with the English work of the girls in the highest class, which I found unusually intelligent and accurate. These girls have thoroughly mastered their texts and were able to discuss with remarkable fluency and clearness. In point of fact the oral English in all the higher classes was rather better than the written, a reversal of the usual order of things. * * * At the Matriculation Examination of 1890, no less than 5 girls passed out of 8 sent up, a success which speaks for itself. In the lower standards speaking generally I found good teaching and good results, a general soundness of work which augurs well for the furture of the school." Mr. James MacDonald, Principal of the John Cannon High School, in conjunction with his colleague Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, examined in English reading, essay-writing and conversation; and he reports:—"The work which was asked to examine he consider to be in a thoroughly sound condition, and that the standards from I. to VII. there was a clearly distinguishable increase of intelligence in the reading and in the explanation of the passages read. The difficulties of pronunciation in the younger classes—the letters ab, th, w, &c.—nearly disappeared in the higher. * * * The Directors may be congratulated on the excellent character of the English instruction and on having teachers so manifestly in sympathy with their pupils and their work."

Mr. Krishnaram K. Dixit, a teacher in the Fort High School, examined in the Gujerati language and reports:—"Their progress in Gujerati is satisfactory on the whole; however a greater care requires to be bestowed upon the lower standards. The III. standard class has done admirably well in all the subjects, whilst the VI. standard class is highly satisfactory. On the whole all the classes have acquitted themselves in a manner which reflects great credit on the staff of mistresses." Mr. K. K. Kapadia, assistant teacher and Latin Reader, Fort High School, reports he examined in history and geography and has "nothing but praise to record of the progress made by the school;" and that the "results redound greatly to the credit of the staff." Mr. P. M. Suknadwalla examined in mathematics and says:—"I am glad to be able to report that the progress made by the students was on the whole highly satisfactory and reflects great credit on the duly superintendent and her assistants. I was thoroughly pleased with the intelligence and correctness of the answers given by the pupils of the lower classes, which, as will be seen from the return, have out a good figure. The higher classes make a better show in arithmetic and algebra than in geometry." Mr. E. R. Sahiar, of the Elphinstone High School, who examined in French makes an equally favourable report. The report sent in by Miss Mary Jardine and Mrs. Diemer deals with a variety of subjects, namely, needlework, plain and fancy, music, singing and calisthenics, and is generally satisfactory. As regards plain needlework, the examiners say:—"the sample pieces showed very good hemming, over-casting, marking, and splendid stitching, also the button holes, some of which were very well finished. The darning also was especially attended to, the specimens showing the neatly and carefully done both in the German as well as plain style. The fancy work was very good and numerous in all the standards." As to music, singing, and calisthenics, the report is equally complimentary, the examiners expressing themselves extremely pleased at the progress made by the pupils under all the heads.

As regards drawing, the Alexandra Institution has a class not only for the regular scholars attending the school, but is also open to outside students who desire to continue their artistic studies after leaving school. This class is under the very capable hands of Mr. Isaac Benjamin, well-known in art circles; and the specimens exhibited will show that the tuition being really good, the results correspond. Mrs. Uloth was good enough to go through a very careful examination of this class and her report says:—"The studies were in water-color pen and ink crayon and pencil and were neatly and carefully drawn—a few drawn from nature showed taste and feeling." The three studies selected by Mrs. Uloth for prizes, she criticises in a very appreciative manner and also gives a word of praise to the free hand and model drawings.

During the past year the Alexandra Institution has suffered a great loss by the death of one of its earliest and warmest supporters, the late Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Cama, and the Directors consider it their melancholy duty to record in this place their high estimation of the gentleness, amiability, and remarkable unselfishness of his character, and their hearty appreciation of the many valuable services he ever most unostentatiously rendered to the cause of Female Education during his long connection with this Institution. Next after Mr. Manekji Cursetji and Mr. Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Cama was undoubtedly the most thorough and genuine reformer amongst the natives of this Presidency in the direction of Female Education, and the Alexandra Institution can never forget his sympathetic and ever-lively concern in its well-being and progress, or cease to lament the loss it has sustained by his death.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Gulbai D. D. Cama Scholarship of Rs. 60 for the highest number of marks in the VI. Standard is awarded to Aimia Nusserwanjee Wadia. The Jehangir Burjorji Vacha Science Scholarship of Rs. 50 is awarded to Jerbai Kharsedji Khambata. The John Jardine Scholarship of Rs. 40 for history and geography is awarded to Sonabai Jehangir Punthaky. The Lady Frere Scholarship of Rs. 40 for the highest number of marks in V. Standard is awarded to Meherbai Muncherji Marzban.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

The Avanbai Bhownagree Medal, for the highest number of marks in the Matriculation Examination of 1891 is awarded to Navazbai Manekji Mehta. The Lord Northbrook Prize of Rs. 20 for the highest number of marks in English in the Matriculaion Examination of 1891 to Sonabai Byramji Gazdar. Bai Sitabai Luxumon Jagounathji Vaidya's Prizes (in the memory of his wife Sitabai) of Rs. 20 for the highest number of marks in mathematics in the Matriculation Examination of 1891 to Jaiji Burjorji Spencer. The Lady Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Prize for the highest number of marks in history and geography in the Matriculation Examination of 1891 to Navazbai Manekji Mehta. The Bai Mithibai Kapadia Essay Prize to Sonabai Byramji Gazdar. The Goolbai Sorabjee Camdin English Composition Prize of Rs. 25 is awarded to Perin Jehangir Mugasett. The Munsookhlal M. Munshi Gujrati Prize in memory of his wife Nandgawri is awarded to Ruttonbai Burjorji Parukh. The Cursetjee Nusswanjee Cama Arithmetic Prize of Rs. 10 to Sitabai Gopalrao Paranjpey. The Manekjee Cursetjee Recitation Prizes, V. Standard—Meherbai Muncherjee Marzban. IV. Standard—Meherbai Pestonjee Barucha. III. Standard—Jaiji Sorabjee Patuck. II. Standard—Dinbai Bhicaji Khas Lashkar. Dhunbai Manockjee Cama. The Dossabhoy Framji Cama Prizes for the highest number of marks in Guzerati translation are awarded to Aimai Nusserwanjee Wadia and Soonabai Manekjee Mehta. The Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama Handwriting Prize to Meherbai Pestonji Baruchа. The Manockjee Cursetjee Good Conduct Prizes, Putlibai Coovarjee Nazir, and Dhaubai Manockjee Cama. The Bomanjee Cursetjee Cama Good Conduct Prize to Jaiji Eduljee Poonegur. The Framjee M. Malbari Miss Manning Good Conduct Prizes—Sonabai Dinsha Vakil, and Dhanbai Dadabhoy Gateli. The Mrs. Limjee Jamsetjee Botliboi Prizes for pianoforte playing are awarded to Banubai Bapuji Kharas and Manekbai Dinshaw Vakil; for singing to Meherbai Muncherji Marzban. The Bhugwandas Purshottumdas Prizes to Banubai Framji Mirza (Model) Heerabai Furdoonjee Servai (Copy) Ruttanbai Burjorji Parakh (Copy). The Vandrawadas Purshottumdas Prizes to Perozbai Nusserwanji Arsiwalla, and Putlibai Coovarjee Nazir; for plain needlework Dhunbai Coovarjee Nazir and Manekbai Bejonji Kapadia. The Bai Jaiji Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama Caliathenic Prizes to Dinbai Dadabhai Baxter, Sitabai Gopalrao Paragpey, Sonabai Dinsha Vakil, and Dhunbaiji Hormusji Dhondy. The Perozbai Camdin Prizes for regular attendance, Banubai Dinsha Vakil, Gulbai Bomonji Vacha and Avanbai Bomonji Vacha. The Bhikaiji D. P. Cama Prizes for Darning and Hemming are awarded to Perin Jehangir Mugasett, and Navazbai Cowasjee Lala. General Prizes. IV. Standard—Cooverbai Birjibhai Appo. III. Standard—Ruttonbai Burjorji Parakh. II. Standard—Navazbai Gowasjee Lala. I. Standard—Manekbai Edulji Mirza. Perparatory B.—Aimai Suzouji Colabawala A.—Serenbai Hormusji Sukhia.

The Lady Harris Prize for Fancy Needlework Bai Burjorji Dadiharjor, The Mowjee Prize French (Matriculation Examination 1891) Navazbai Manekji Mehta.

The D. F. Cama Prizes for Guzerati (yearly School Examination, 1891, V. Standard—Hiranbai Hirjibhai Appo, IV. Standard—Dossibai Burjorji Spencer, III. Standard—Ruttonbai Burjorji Parakh, II. Standard—Baiai Burjorji Dadiharjor, I. Standard—Manekbai Edulji Mirza, Mehorbai Dinsha Vakil.

The Ardeesir Vakil Recitation Prize to Sonabai Manekji Mehta.

The Manockjee Cursetjee Malabari Prize for good conduct to Sonabai Hirjibhai Wardea and Dhunbaiji Rustomji Choksi.

The D. F. Cama English Essay prize to Perim Jehangir Mugasett.

CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC.

MR. K. N. KABRAJEE very successfully gave a grand concert of native music in the Town Hall on Thursday night, in the presence of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Harris, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Mr. Acworth, C.S., Mr. Geary, Mr. George Cotton, Mr. Tata, Mr. Jehangir, Mr. C. G. Readymony, and a brilliant gathering of civil and military officers and European and native ladies and gentlemen. The large hall was crowded to excess and if the concert were repeated, as it is expected, it would, the place would be brimful again. This concert was organized for affording pecuniary help to Mr. Acworth's Lepers' Home at Matoonga, and we were glad to notice that the aid would be very material. Mr. Kabrajee is the first native gentleman who has devoted particular attention to a scientific culture of native music with the ultimate view of embellishing it with the aid of European melody, and with this object he has laboured with unflagging industry and zeal worthy of the cause which he has in hand for the last twenty-five years. In the first place, he started a philharmonic society where masters of Indian music were engaged and efforts were readily found to pick up a systematic knowledge of the divine art, and at the present moment many native gentlemen are known to possess a tolerably good knowledge of native music. Mr. Kabrajee himself so earnestly studied the art that he may be safely pronounced one of the leading professors of native music in Western India. But his efforts in this direction did not cease here. He has been engaged in amalgamating the Indian with the European music, that is to say, to improve the former by the aid of the latter, and has adapted several native songs to English airs and vice versa. But the most laudable feature of his past labours is that he has carefully and systematically trained his daughters and sons to sing both English and Indian songs—not only by rote but by reading written music. Still more commendable is his successful effort to overcome native prejudices and induce Parsee ladies to sing before a public audience—a feat that will accordingly be remembered with delight in the history of development and embellishment of Indian music. His difficulties were many, and at one time were supposed to be insurmountable. But his indomitable courage, both moral and social enabled him to accomplish his life-long wish for the refinement of native music. It is no wonder then that his concert of Thursday night proved a brilliant success, under his management. He has never laboured for self-aggrandisement, and in the present instance Mr. Acworth's Home for Lepers has vastly benefitted by his disinterested labour. He managed to secure the co-operation of twenty-five young Parsi ladies, a European, and several Parsi amateurs, who as his colaborateurs on other occasions had played on the stage with considerable success. There were sixteen items on the programme which were executed with taste. The performance commenced with a troupe of juveniles, gaily dressed as dancing girls, beating time with sticks in their hands, going round a post, and weaving and unweaving banners, the dance being accompanied by native instrumental and vocal music which made a pleasing impression on the audience. For the edification both of Europeans and natives, books containing words of the several songs, in English and Guzerati, were distributed at a nominal cost of two annas each; and these helped the audience in more clearly understanding and appreciating the merits of the songs. The Miss Kabrajee rendered in a faithful style a Guzerati song which may be translated:—"She that speaketh can sell Her Plums," each lady showing the different modification of the same melody known as "Kallyan." Mr. Kabrajee himself then gave in a masterly style, though he was slightly suffering from indisposition, a baritone solo, "Protect the nation, Ye stout-hearted Warrior," being an exhortation from the court of Persia to the renowned warrior Rustam to defend the country from the invasion of Sirab. The singing was listened to with marked appreciation. Miss Jerbana Kabrajee gave the "Song of the season," known as "How pleasant sits the Season Spring in the Gardens around;" and it is needless to say she did full justice to this pleasing piece, and made it agreeable to the ear by her sweet voice. The next item, "What pretensions of conquest Ye Warrior Turani," was taken by Miss Sheerinbai Mulla Feroze and Master Jal Kabrajee, with the chorus of the whole body of young ladies, and the laughter imparted into the chorus gave a charm to the piece which elicited enthusiastic applause from the spectators. Miss Sheerinbai's rendering of her part as the Princes addressing the Warrior as a child, a boardless schoolboy, and chiding him with jests and jeers amidst the laughter of her female courtiers, was much admired, her graceful figure adding to the beauty of the group of ladies around her. Master Kabrajee's response to her was manly, and he gave it in a manly voice.

The second part of the programme consisted of Indian music with English accompaniments and European harmony; and this was beatifully illustrated by Mr. Banjee Pestonjee Shroff, and other members of the Kharas family—two little girls playing on the piano, two little boys on the violin and violincello, he himself leading his violin, maintaining that they had studuied the art to advantage. Mr. Dove rendered a kindly service to the concert by arranging a native air, "Yaman Kallian" to the organ accompaniment, and playing with Messrs. Virjee and Kabrajee, the Misses Patel and Misses Kabraji. A "Garbi" with circular steps by the whole company, was executed in a graceful style, welcoming the approach of spring and presenting many-coloured flowers, to the accompanying joyous songs, &c. One of the most charming melodies: "Thy wondering mind has lost all Reason and Sense," was effectively sung by Miss Sheerinbai Mulla Feroze in her beautiful soprano voice. The second part concluded with a scene from a Guzerati play, entitled "Lava Kushs," in which Mrs. H. N. Seervai, and Mr. and the Misses Kabrajee took part; and the whole scene was enacted with credit to the actors and the leader, Mr. Kabrajee.

The third part included European melodies in Guzerati words, with harmonies as in the original; and in this style the Kharas family, headed by Mr. Bapujee, with the same instruments as in the foregoing part of the programme, equally distinguished themselves. The Guzerati version of the "Two Voices in the Air" from "The Ancient Mariner," was sung by the two sisters Seerban, and Tahmina Kabrajee, with creditable success. But the "Message from Heaven" (song waltz II Bacio) of Arditi, song by Miss Gulbanu Kabrajee with exquisite harmony and perfect taste, deservedly elicited the admiration of the whole audience. Dr. D. R. Tata, with his powerful tenor voice, sang the Guzerati version of Braham's "Death of Nelson," and was rewarded with cheers at the conclusion. The Misses Kabrajee again appeared in the last item, "The Pirates of Penzance," with all the ladies for their chorus, in which they acquitted themselves in good style. The singing of the National Anthem by the whole company brought the concert to a close. The whole house left the hall much entertained by Mr. Kabrajee's highly artistic style, having successfully carried out a concert for a charitable purpose, which, it is hoped, may be repeated for the benefit of those who were unable to obtain seats.

We append Mr. Kabrajee's explanation by way of prologue of some important points connected with his concert. He says:—This is the first attempt of its kind in India, and as such we beg of our European friends to make due allowance for our infant endeavours, whilst judging of them with a lenient eye and indulgent consideration. We candidly admit the inferiority of native music and of our musical performers in all the artistic surroundings, the scientific developments and the modern polish and refinements which are bestowed on European music, and we are conscious, therefore, of our inability to provide, at least to our European friends, that satisfaction and delight from a native entertainment which they derive at an English concert. Indian music, both vocal and instrumental, has a science and system of its own with a classification of melodies and detailed regulations as to their time, rhythm, cadences, and accompaniments, which though minute and complex, are pronounced perfect by such Europan scholars as have paid any attention to it. But whatever science or system Indian music has, is what belongs to the ancients, is handed down to us by tradition, taught to us by the ear, and impressed on us by the rote from father to son and from the master to his pupil as our forefathers did of yore. With all its scientific arrangements and its sweetness of melodies, it is a good deal rudimentary, hardly ever emerged from a primitive state of development. We have no written music. Indian singing and playing is all in unison. The laws of modern harmony are unknown to us, and our ears are not even educated to appreciate the fine lights and shades, the beauties of part singing, which grates harshly upon native ears. Our instruments are few and simple, and though sweet, they certainly fail to produce the grand effect of an organ or a concerted orchestra. Our voices again know no scientific training, and we have yet to learn the scrupulous care and attention bestowed for ages on the cultivation of the voice by our European friends. We have learned to talk of our sopranos and altos, of our tenors and basses, but they are weaker in volume and lower in pitch than your European voices. Thus our soprance with difficulty sing the upper G natural, and our tenors can hardly reach up to A flat. Our altos are very near tenors, and our tenors are only better than the English baritones.

In extenuation of these defects we have to plead our lateness in making a beginning towards improving our musical condition. We wish our friends and supporters to remember that music had no place in education or accomplishments of Parsee families twenty years ago. It is not yet twenty-five years since I first started the Native Philharmonic Society. Music as an art was surrounded with such low associations; that it was considered the height of disgrace, just twenty years ago, for any gentleman, much less for any lady, to sing or play in public or even in private. Indian melodies of the style we

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AN AUCTION SALE of the Bandora Municipal TOLL CONTRACT for 1892-93, will be held at the Municipal Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

TO avoid endless trouble and expense, send all your repairs of Watches, Clocks, Musical boxes, Organs, and Jewellery, &c., only to the respectable firms, and not to those that run constantly to Insolvent Courts, or who change their names every year to defraud the public. —STEFFEN AUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for large and small Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental.—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

WANTED, a young quiet and fast Pony, also a Light Palanquin Office Shigram. Communicate with "GATAVA," care of Post Office, Girgaum.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER. Bengal Ordnance Department.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co

Bombay, March 12, 1892.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

WITHOUT any further spasmodic spurt in Produce to enliven the markets, business in all directions has been very slow during the past week, the prevailing dulness having latterly been intensified by the native *Holi* holidays, Cotton has declined almost daily in sympathy with Liverpool and New York, notwithstanding a deficiency of nearly 400,000 bales in receipts of our own crop of the staple, so far compared with last season's figures; while Wheat and Seeds have been neglected by shippers, on the whole, though Linseed has, at times, been in moderate request, and has improved a little in value. Exchange, after looking firmer for a short time, is now 1-16d. lower for Bank Bills, and 1-32d. for Credits than last Friday evening's quotations. The Money Market is easy, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper has advanced materially. Fours being 1½ per cent. higher than they were a week ago. Freights have been weak and declining; but there is now a fair enquiry for tonnage at the reduced rates. A fair retail business has been done in the Import Market; but the wholesale demand is as slight and intermittent as ever, and there is little forward business passing.

MONEY.—That the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance which stood, at the end of last month, at the high level for the time of year at 137 lakhs, should have further increased in the interval by over 48¼ lakhs, making it stand on last Saturday at 185½ lakhs, sufficiently indicates the continuance of the easy position of the Money Market induced by a superabundance of means to meet the requirements of trade at a time when there should, in the ordinary course of things, be making themselves increasingly felt week by week. It also justifies the anticipations which were formed regarding the course of Money this busy export season in presence of a great falling off in supplies of our new crop of Cotton, and the absence of incentive to shipments of the staple in the declining condition of the governing markets. In the Weekly Statements of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday the large addition to Private Deposits of 31½ lakhs was shown; while Loans and Bills Discounted instead of increasing, as might be expected, again showed some diminution, the total contraction in the trade demand having been no less than 34½ lakhs; a further important addition to the Balance having been made by an increase in Government Deposits.

In view of the easy state of the Money Market as indicated by the Return of the Bank of Bombay, and if the prospect of funds laid down being more than sufficient to meet all ordinary trade requirements in the near future, at all events, the Bank's rates were reduced yesterday afternoon by one per cent., so that the minimum now stands at 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened last Saturday at the closing rates given in our last weekly report both for Credits and Bank Remittance; but, as usual on mail day, there was not much business passing, and Bills having been wanted by one or two of the Banks, the rate for Credits receded 1-32d. becoming 1s. 4d. for March delivery, at which a moderate amount of Paper was placed. For the Bank Media of remittance the demand was only nominal. Saturday's final rate was quoted on Monday morning for three months' sight Credits, but 1-32d. higher was named for Bank Remittance at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 4¼d. for Demand, and, apparently, a plentiful supply of Merchants' Bills coming out at 1s. 4 1-32d., the rate was quickly raised to 1s. 4 1-16d., at which also a little was done, but the market was quiet at the close thereat. On Tuesday rates opened 1-32d. firmer all round, than the previous evening's closing quotations, and a small amount of Bank Telegraphic was sold at 1s. 3 29-32d. ready, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for May transfer. Those rates were exceptional, and though very little Merchants' Paper came out at 1s. 4 3-32d., the Banks stood their ground, and declined to buy at anything under. The total amount of business put through during the day was small, and the market closed quiet. The market was the same at opening on Wednesday except that two Banks gave a very small amount of Telegraphic and Demand at 1s. 3 29-32d. and 1s. 3¾d. respectively, and then receded. Very little Merchants' Paper was offering, though some was quoted as having been sold at 1s. 4 3-32d. for a little way forward; but afterwards some was placed at 1s. 4 1-16d., and even at this rate Bills were scarce, and the feeling at the close was somewhat weak. With Council Bills placed at a lower rate, and Silver down in New York and London, the Market opened weaker yesterday, and though rates were first called 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for Demand, very little was given at these rates, which became 1-32d. lower. For Credits, 1s. 4 1-32d. was the opening quotation, but 1s. 4d. found a buyer at once, and at this rate the amount offering was but small, and the market closed weak. Yesterday's final rates were quoted again this morning, and remained steady throughout the day, a fair amount of Merchants' Bills having been placed for ready and forward at 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits; but the demand for Bank Remittance of the quoted rates has been very limited. The market closed steady at the following rates, which are also the closing quotations for the mail, the Banks being closed to-morrow for the *Holi* holidays.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Do. 4 do.	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Documents 3 do.	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	168¾	"
Do. 6 do.	169¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was strong on last mail-day at some advance on Friday's final rates, 105¾ was quoted for Fours for Money, and 105¾ for Account, and though a weaker feeling was apparent towards the close, the cash price left off with buyers at 105 11-16. For 4½ per Cents, 104¼ was still named. On Monday, however, rates for Fours advanced considerably, having been quoted in the earlier part of the afternoon at 106¼ for cash, and 106 5-16 for the settling day on the 30th instant, and though the feeling was at one time strong at the advance, a drop of 3-16 per cent. took place before the close, the cash price having left off at 106 5-16. For 4½ per Cents. 105 was quoted. There was a recovery on the following day of the decline from the highest price touched; but the market fluctuated a great deal, early business having been done for Money at 106¾, and the rate looked like touching 107; but a reaction set in and the price fell to 106 3-16, again rallying, however, to 106⅞, and closing with buyers for Money at 106 7-16 with the 30th instant. Settlement at 106¾, and the April account at 106¼. For 4½ per cents 104¼ was nominally quoted. On Wednesday the market was very firm, and the Banks having been large buyers both for Money and Account, a further advance, say of ¼ per cent., was established in the price of Fours, closing rates having been 107¼ for cash, 107⅛ for the settling day at the end of this month, and 107 for the April account. For 4½ per cents. 105 was named. Yesterday the market was steady, if not firm, in the early part of the day, some decline from Wednesday's final rates for Fours, business having been dull at 107 for money, and subsequently at 107 3-16; but towards the close the market became weak in sympathy with Calcutta, and left off quiet at 107⅛ for Fours for cash, 107 1-16 for the next Settlement, and 106⅞ for the April account. The market has been strong to-day at some advance on yesterday's rates for Fours, quotations this evening being 107½ for cash, 107⅛ for the 30th instant, and 107 for the April account; the price of 4½ per Cents having been put up to 106¼.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent. higher, at 112½; Port Trust Bonds have also advanced to the same extent, say to 104.

SHARES have attracted more attention during the past week, especially on the principal lines of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, which has been more in favour; and prices have advanced in a number of instances. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, we report a rise of Rs. 5 per share in Howard and Bullough, Cooria, Colaba Land and Mill, and Bombay Cotton; of Rs. 10 each in Mazagon, David, Dhun, City of Bombay, and Alliance; of Rs. 15 in Ripon; of Rs. 20 each in Sassoon, New Great Eastern, and Hyderabad; of Rs. 25 in Khandeish; of Rs. 35 in Jewraz Balla; of of Rs. 42½ in Luckhmidas; of Rs. 60 in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 75 in Madras United. On the other hand, Anglo-Indian have declined Rs. 3; Connaught, Rs. 5; and Jamshed, Rs. 2½. In Press shares Volkarts have advanced Rs. 20; New Berar, Rs. 7½; Khangaum, Rs. 5; and New Indian, Rs. 2½; while Colaba are Rs. 20; and Munmar, Rs. 22½ lower. In Miscellaneous, Bombay Flour are Rs. 20 higher; Delhi and Northern have advanced Rs. 2½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the others. Deccan Paper are Rs. 15 lower. Port Canning have declined Rs. 20. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A fair retail business has again taken place in staple *Grey Goods* during the past week; but wholesale buyers have been as indifferent as ever, and mainly influenced by the rates of Exchange ruling from day to day. Stocks are about the same as before, and rates show no quotable change, as a rule, from those obtaining a week ago. *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red,* and *Printed* Goods have not changed in position or value since the end of last week. The demand for *Local* Goods is decreasing, and stocks are becoming heavier, while prices have a downward tendency. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods during the week have been some 3,700 packages; those of *Local* goods about 1,500 bales.

YARN.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been dull in tone, with little business doing, and prices may be called ¼ anna per lb. lower. The sales of *Local Spinning* in China for the week ending last Monday are given as 7,000 bales, with demand Exchange at Hongkong Rs. 220. Influenced by the fall in Cotton, spinners are trying their utmost to effect sales; but China buyers give no response, and consequently the business during the week in China makes has been only 200 bales. The market closed quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist						
"	"	No. 6s Mule,	As. 3½	to	4	per lb
"	"	" 8s "	" 3¾	"	4¼	"
"	"	" 10s "	" 4¼	"	4⅝	"
"	"	" 12s "	" 4 3-16	"	4½	"
"	"	" 16s "	" 5	"	5¼	"
"	"	" 20s "	" 5⅝	"	5½	"
"	"	" 24s "	" 5¾	"	6¼	"
"	"	" 30s "	" 6¼	"	6⅝	"
"	"	" 40s "	" 7⅝	"	8	"

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper*, and rates have advanced 4 annas per cwt., the feeling being steady at the rise. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to only a small extent in a quiet market, but 2 annas per cwt higher is quoted. *Iron* has been in moderate request at previous prices in a steady market.

COAL has been quiet when not actually dull. Some sales have been reported during the week of ready Powell's Duffryn and Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 16¼ and Rs. 14½ per ton, respectively.

EXPORTS.

COTTON closed steady at the end of last week with a moderate export business passing, but with hardly anything doing for local spinners' account prices showing no quotable change. The new week opened with a quiet feeling, and with less demand from shippers, though more from the Mills, prices of Bengals and Broach having receded Re. 1 per candy; and thereafter, the feeling became dull, with rates declining daily, all round or partially, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy, exporters, however, having been more on the market than local buyers. The purchases of the former during the week sum up about 7,000 bales of Oomra descriptions, Bengals and Broach, ready, and for April delivery; while the Mills have taken about 4,500 bales, chiefly Oomras and Broach, with a little Bhownugger. The market closed quiet this evening with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per candy lower, than last Friday evening's quotations.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 54,500 bales, compared with 51,2000 bales received in the previous week, and 99,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the falling off in arrivals this season compared with last has now reached 387,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	per lbs. Per candy.	C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 149	3 3-32d.
Do. Fully, Good	" 135	2 13-16d.
Do. Good	" 124	2 5-8d.
Broach Fine (March)	" 165	3 13-32d.
Do. Good do.	" 160	3 5-16d.
Khandeish Fine	" 154	3 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 148	3 3-32d.
Do. Good	" 144	3d.
Dhollera Fine (April-May)	" 169	3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 149	3 3-32d.
Do. Good do.	" 139	2 29-32d.
Belatee Fine	" 153	3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 141	2 15-16d.
Oomra Fully Good	" 153	3 5-32d.
Do. Good	" 148	3 3-32d.

The Arrivals of new cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92.	Season 1890-91.
	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	161,500	240,000
Berar	157,200	203,500
Barsi and Nugger	34,500	50,000
Bengals	65,000	220,000
Hingunghat	1,500	18,000
Persian and Sind	11,000	12,000
Broach	19,300	57,000
Dhollera	18,500	55,000
Total	468,500	855,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	Bales. 1892.	Bales. 1891.	Bales. 1890.
For the Week	56,705	100,635	72,419
From 1st Jan. to 10th March	421,939	637,382	678,675
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	3,473	25,768	37,421
From 1st Jan. to 10th March	148,571	257,377	371,165
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	11,289	4,599	3,382
From 1st Jan. to 10th March	46,838	26,555	16,259

WHEAT has been in but small request throughout the week and the tone of the market has been quiet; but beyond a decline of half-an-anna per cwt. all round, two days ago prices have shown no movement.

SEEDS have also been quiet, and transactions have been upon a limited scale from day to day, though latterly there has been rather more doing in *Linseed*, the price of which has advanced half-an-anna per cwt. on several days. Closing quotations this evening are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-9-0	to Rs. 6-11-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat	" 7-1-0	to " 7-2-0 "
" " Cawnpore	" 7-0-0	"
" Red	" 6-0-0	to " 6-8-0 "
Gingelly White	" 41-8-0	to " 42-4-0 per cdy.
" Mixed	" 35-8-0	to " 40-0-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	228,495	92,408	45,296
do. from Jan. 1 to March 10,	1,402,346	1,193,318	784,483
Linseed for the Week	198,364	200,613	70,980
do. from Jan. 1 to March 10,	743,046	844,588	346,766
Rapeseed for the Week	18,279	44,410	35,454
do. from Jan. 1 to March 10,	63,867	175,738	203,542
Gingelly Seed for the Week	44,393	72,540	31,192
do. from Jan. 1 to March 10,	624,721	677,162	412,458

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	214,939	45,316	19,631
do. from 1st Jan. to 10th Mar.,	1,770,553	1,148,162	674,022
Linseed for the Week	74,383	75,587	14,982
do. from 1st Jan. to 10th Mar.,	526,614	609,160	210,984
Rapeseed for the Week	3,075	2,012	22,537
do. from 1st Jan. to 10th Mar.,	20,737	166,491	122,555
Gingelly Seed for the Week,	144,991	40,261	21,495
do. from 1st Jan. to 10th Mar.,	524,899	373,957	383,855

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

11-92—In person—Chandrabai vs Shripati bin Amroota—(Part heard).

1-92—J. C. Cama for pauper—Jetha Kharaj vs Ramjee Nathu—Chalk W. and S.—Testamentary Suit.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

151-91—M. N. Saklatwalla for pauper—Gujanand alias Moreshwar Withoba vs Gambhal and others—In person—Macfarlane, E. and H. and Khumdeorao M.

7-93—Thakurdas D. and C.—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Hajee Moosa—Hajee Aboo and another—Khandeorao M.—Part heard.

359-91—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee K. vs A. Taylor and others—Conroy and B.

145-91—Little, S. F. and N.—Mahomedbhoy Umroodin vs Ebrahim Mansoon-Crawford, B. & Co.

426-91—Ardasir H. and D.—Balkissondas Narrondas vs Saraswatibai and another—Payne, G. and S.

102-91—Tyabjee and D. for pauper—Luxmibai vs Balsett Narayen—R. Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

To Speak to the Minutes of the decree.

256-91—Mansukhlal D. and J.—Luxmivahoo vs Runohordas Hamidas and another—Ardasir H. and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

23-35—Nanu and H.—Jeevanjee Hormusjee Guzder vs Charles Palmers and others—Crawford, B. and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

152-91—In person—a pauper—Hurri Narayan Kamati vs Amroota Moroba Shonday and another—In person.

622-90—In person—Abdul Kayum Sarafally vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Antia—Ardeshir, H. and D.

557-90—Crawford, B. and Co.—Hajee Abdool Rahim Allarukhia vs Hassambhoy Visram and others—Conroy and D.

71-93—In person—a pauper—Vazrabai Harca Goolam vs Hoosein Hydorali—Mirza H. Khan.

95-91—Roughton and B. for a pauper—M. da G. Lobo vs Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Darcowala—J. C. Cama.

254-91—Crawford B. and Co.—Rusoolbai and others vs Hawabai and others—Pestonjee and R. W. and G.

303-91—T. A. Bland—Ludhibai Thaker vs Ruttonsey Kurumsey—Payne G. and S.

143-91—Janardhan and A.—Ahmed bhoy Habibhoy vs Molvi H. dayarooda Bin Molvi—Ardasir H. and D. Manshukhlal D. and J. Molvi Macfarlane E. and H.

209-91—M. H. Khan—Hoorbai vs Shaikh Noor Cassum and others—E. Wilkin and M. H. Khan.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DAVAR—JEVAJEE.—March 2, at Mazagon Castle, Framjee Edaljee Davar, Dental Surgeon, &c., youngest son of the late Edaljee Ardeshir Davar, to Maneck, second daughter of Nowrojee Jevajee.

SIND.

BIRTH.

GORDON—February 25, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of J. M. Gordon, H. U. Railway, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—March 3, at

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Stanhope stated that the Army charges payable by India for the current year exceed those of 1891 by about £100,000, even if they include the arrears due from 1887.

THE SCOTCH COAL-MINERS.

The Scotch coal-miners, with the exception of those at Stirling, have decided to withdraw from the general stoppage movement, which is to commence to-morrow, and to work five days in the week instead.

REPORTED BRITISH DEFEAT AT WITU.

The correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing from Zanzibar, states that a report is current there that a force of British sepoys has been defeated at Witu by the natives, who also captured a gun and inflicted heavy loss on our men.

THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 27th ult. reached Brindisi on Thursday.

THE SENTENCE ON MR. HASTINGS, M. P.

The trial of Mr. G. W. Hastings, M. P. for East Worcestershire, who was arrested in December last on a charge of fraud has been concluded. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

GOLD CURRENCY FOR AUSTRIA.

BUDA PESTH, MARCH 11.

M. Wakerle, Minister of Finance, speaking in the Hungarian Parliament, said he was rejoiced at the unanimous decision arrived at by the Currency Commission in favour of a gold standard.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 11.

The Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 4th instant, left here at 6-30 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, MARCH 11.

The Surat, with the homeward mails of the 5th instant, arrived here at 1 a.m., to-day.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 11.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant Lane, Lancashire Fusiliers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated 1st March, 1892.

29th Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Captain Jackson, Indian Medical Service, to officiate, in medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Adey, proceeding on furlough.

30th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Pelly, Wing Officer and officiating Quarter-Master, to be Quarter-Master.

With effect from 1st February Lieutenant Woolrich, Liverpool Regiment, attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, is, under instructions from H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, posted to the Liverpool Regiment, pending orders from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that an exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Lieutenant Butler, N Battery, and Lieutenant Simonds, G Battery Royal Horse Artillery ; also between Captain Belfield, No. 1 Company, Eastern Division, and Captain Pollock, 20th Field Battery Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Crockett, No. 17 Company, Eastern Division, has been transferred to 55th Field Battery Royal Artillery.

Under instructions from India head-quarters it is notified that Major Bannatine Allason, No. 14 Company, Eastern Division, has been posted to the 68th Field Battery Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Lieutenant Lambert, N Battery Royal Horse Artillery, to England, for nine months, on private affairs ; Captain Hobday, 55th Field Battery, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs ; Captain Von Donop, Adjutant Bombay Artillery for eight months, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Liebert, 7th Hussars, to England, for six months ; Lieutenant Sutton, for 8 months, to England ; Lieutenant Fowler, Liverpool Regiment, to England, from date of departure to 31st December ; Lieutenant Casement, Durham Light Infantry, to England, for one year ; Captain Even, Staff Corps, in India, from 13th March to 2nd April, on private affairs ; Surgeon-Major Adey, 28th Bombay Infantry, to Australia, from 1st April to 30th September.

In consequence of the departure to England, on furlough of Colonel Grant, Commanding the 5th Bombay Rifles the following appointments have been made :—Captain Harrison, to officiate as Commandant ; Captain Fry, as Second in-Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his duties ; and Captain Williams, to officiate as Wing Commander.

Surgeon-Captain Blackburn Smith will be appointed acting Civil Surgeon of Jacobabad.

Lieutenant Hickie, Liverpool Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant Leslie, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, is a candidate for the appointment in the Bombay Commissariat Department.

Major-General Anderson, Commanding Mhow District, has proceeded to Neemuch, on inspection duty.

Surgeon-Major McCartie will relinquish his officiating appointment as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, on return of Surgeon-Major Yeld, in May.

NEW RULES FOR POLO PLAYING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 11.

At a meeting of polo-players of Poona and Kirkee, under the presidency of Sir George Greaves, the following resolutions were passed unanimously :—(1) That in view of the recent accident and in order to keep the manly game of polo going it is necessary for players to take some steps among themselves to re-establish it in favour of authorities and the public ; (2) that it is desirable to have umpires, when practicable, when in ordinary station games to enforce rules not only with a view to the safety of players, but to train them and to give them a full knowledge of the rules, and to bring home to them the consequences of reckless play, both in regard to its danger and its infutility in a match ; (3) that every encouragement should be given to young players, but that every endeavour should be made to prevent men who can't ride well enough or who play unbroken or dangerous ponies from joining in the game ; (4) that hustling should be discouraged as much as possible when neither player is actually riding for the ball ; (5) that umpires should enforce rules against unfair or dangerous riding without waiting to be appealed to ; (6) that the present height of ponies should not be interfered ; and (7) that subsidiary goals should not be int[illegible]

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

At the Viceregal Council to-day the Hon. Mr. Hutchins said that with reference to the Madras Small Cause Court Bill, the Select Committee had not had sufficient time to consider the numerous suggestions made by the parties to whom it had been referred to, therefore he moved that the presentation of their final report be deferred *sine die*.

The motion was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Bliss, in moving that the report on the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act be considered, said that there was little to add to it. The additions made emanated from the local Government or were in accordance with the recommendations of the Port Commissioners. They would facilitate the working of the Port, and not likely be objected to by the public. It was deemed inadvisable to enhance the power of the Commissioners to sanction new works without a reference to the Government.

The Hon. Mr. Mackay referred to the provision that the meeting of the Commissioners be made open to the public was a very salutary one, and he was very much in favour of the new departure.

The Bill was then passed.

The Hon. Sir John Edgar presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Court of Wards Act.

The Hon. Mr. Bliss, in moving for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, said that the important subject of acquisition of land for public purposes at present was left wholly to the judgment of arbitrators against whose decision there was no appeal to the law. Moreover, it contained no statement of principles, which should guide the arbitrators, and proposed no obligations to give reasons for their findings. The law also needed an amendment to enable landowners to object the measurements of necessary. Certain portions of the Act, too, threw needless difficulties in the way of acquisition, and alterations were needed in respect of powers of Government in cases where exorbitant damages were claimed on account of severance. Difficulties also had arisen in determining the market value of the land acquired, and the other defect existing in the law was the absence of the means of appealing or even obtaining review of judgments and awards based on a palpable error. He could cite innumerable cases of hardship and injustice due to the defective provisions existing in the law, but he thought he had said enough to convince the Council and the public that the amendment of the law was urgently needed. Leave was given to introduce the Bill.

The Council then adjourned for one week.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MARCH 11.

Surgeon-Major A. J. Willcocks has been appointed to officiate as Professor of Midwifery at the Calcutta Medical College.

Lieutenant J. H. Pollard has been appointed as Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion.

Lieutenant S. H. Godfrey, 24th Bombay Infantry, officiates as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, Zhob Valley.

Leave of three months has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Browne, Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.

Mr. C. E. Biddulph officiates as Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.

Major G. E. Money is appointed to be Political Assistant, Goona.

Captain G. S. Jones has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Deolali.

Lieutenant H. A. V. Cummins has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

Leave on furlough have been granted to Mr. O. T. Barrow, Accountant-General, Bengal, for 8 months and 15 days, Mr. R. E. Hamilton officiates ; Mr. T. H. Biggs, Comptroller, Burma, for 8 months, Mr. C. E. Crawley, officiates ; Colonel H. C. E. Ward, C.I.E. Commissioner, Central Provinces, to 15th April ; Captain J. Lamb, 22nd Bengal Infantry, for 210 days ; Colonel H. F. Woodcock, Army Clothing Accounts, to 14th July ; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Browns, 18th B. I., 6 months ; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Rogers, 1st Goorkhas, one year ; Captain W. W. Lean, 5th Bengal Cavalary, 8 months ; Captain E. H. Rivett-Carnac, 19th Bengal Lancers ; Lieut. C. R. Elliott, Hyderabad Contingent ; Lieut. W. G. L. Beynon, 3rd Goorkhas, all for one year each ; Lieut. H. J. M. Macandrew, 5th Bengal Cavalry, 7 months ; and Surgeon Captain H. W. G. Macleod, 19th B. I., for 9 months.

Extensions of leave have been granted to Lieut.-Col. Swete ; Lieut. T. S. Barton, 3rd Bengal Cavalry ; Lieut C. H. Davies, 5th Goorkhas ; and Lieut. J. Stames, Commissariat Department, for 6 months, each.

H. M. the Queen has been pleased to approve of the grant of the Hazara Medal to all troops and followers employed in the late Expedition.

Col. W. S. Hunt, Staff Corps, has been admitted to Colonel's allowances.

The following promotions have been notified :—

To be Lieut.-Colonel—Majors William Loch and Andrew Henry Macintire.

To be Major—Captain Frank Montagu Rundall.

To be Colonel—Lieut-Col. Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, K. C. B.

Col. T. O. Wingate, Executive Engineer, to be Superintending Engineer, Class Third.

Mr. J. Harvey, Assistant Engineer, Bombay, has been transferred permanently to the State Railway.

Mr. E. A. Dennys, P. W. D., has been granted furlough for one year.

Col. W. A. J. Wallace, C. I. E., Manager, W. Railway, and Lieutenant W. C. Smyth, R. E., Madras, have been granted leave for six months each.

Mr. J. Wallace, Executive Engineer, Burma, proceeds on furlough, for one year, Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., officiates as Manager, Burma State Railway.

Dr. D. Saccly has been appointed Assistant Medical Superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

To-day a fire broke out at the Seebpore Jute Mills, ten or twelve thousand bales being destroyed. Much damage has accrued to buildings.

A terrible fire also broke out at Rice Bazaar, Baliaghatta, which is still burning. It is anticipated it will last for a couple of days. An area over half a square mile has already been destroyed. Engines are almost useless. The huts are blazing like bonfires. The loss of property has been estimated variously from 10 to 15 lakhs of rupees.

LORD ROBERTS ON THE MILITARY POSITION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has furnished to the Government a report on the present military position in Burma, being the fruit of his recent tour in that country.

POLO MEETING AT UMBALLA.

The result of the recent meeting of the Polo Association at Umballa is the mooting of a proposition that Turf Club certificates for polo ponies be abolished, and the ponies measured immediately before playing in tournaments.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

Though neither date nor exact constitution of the conference on the re-distribution of troops on the North-West Frontier has yet been settled it is understood that it will be held at Simla in May or early in June. The Punjab Government and Military and Foreign Departments and Army Head-quarters will be represented upon.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 11.

Before the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission to-day the following evidences were recorded :—

Rao Saheb Bodus, Sub-Judge, Poona, examined, said, that when he was in Satara not many redemption suits were brought before him. The ryots were all relieved of their old debts under the Act. In the majority of redemption suits the mortgagees were enjoying profits in lieu of interest. He never referred any case to the arbitrators, and not even discovered fraud. The sowcars were always complaining that when they obtained decrees they were unable to execute them. The declaration made by the villages registrars that consideration was really given proved nothing more than what was proved by the production of document. Greater part of the lands are now hypothecated. The power of passing instalment decrees was a good thing and ought to be made a part of the general law. Whenever a ryot became an insolvent he was excommunicated by his caste-fellows. The conciliation system was good, but village registration was unpopular.

Mr. Tipnis, Assistant Judge of Thana, said, that the indebtedness of the ryots in Purandhur was moderate. Great relief was afforded the ryots by the introduction of the Act, and also by the exemption of land from attachment and from arrest. In districts where great indebtedness is proved by independent enquiry the conciliation system has minimised every chances of forgery.

Rao Saheb Shridhar Upasani, Joint Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, said that the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act afforded the ryots much relief. The relations between the sowcars and ryots are better than formerly. The sowcars now frequently insist on mortgages or sales ; and the ryots are very reluctant to part with their lands or to hypothecate them.

Mr. Aston, Judge of Ratnagherry, gave a rather important evidence to the effect that it is demonstrable from official declaration that the measures embodied in the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act can only be of a temporary effect, and will not prevent the transfer of proprietary interests in land to the trading and money-lending castes. If more effective steps were not taken to preserve the ryotwari tenure, the evils of the Act does not cure, firstly, the defects inherent in the Bombay system since occupancies were declared heritable and transferable without preventing mortgage transactions, which had hitherto operated only as hypothecating crops becoming changed into conveyances of soil ; se condly, defects in the insolvency law unsuitable to hereditary agriculturists ; and, thirdly, the effect of development of the Hindu Law by English ideas on hereditary cultivators. The Act recognises that it is inequitable to enforce the execution of sales of land of hereditary cultivators to realise unsecured debts.

REVIEW.

THE MAID AND THE IDOL.

MR. BROWNLOW FORDE'S latest contribution to Anglo-Indian fiction is decidedly his best. He is rapidly growing in literary power, and it is to be hoped that "The Maid and the Idol" will some day be regarded as the connecting link between his early efforts, such as "The Policeman and the Little Girl" and "The Trotter," and works that will find him a place in the ranks of serious novelists. The sub-title of the tale before us describes it well; it is indeed "A Tangled Story of Poona." The heroine, left her own mistress by the death of her father in England, either by suicide or murder resulting from a robbery in a Bank of which he was manager, takes up her abodes with an uncle and aunt in Poona. A reciprocal attachment speedily springs up between her and a nice, but somewhat weak-minded young man, Captain Harley, who has a bad habit of getting into compromising situations with a lady who has very red lips and a taste for tea-gowns, and is no better than she should be. Caught by the heroine, with this Mrs. Beauchamp in his arms, Captain Harley discovers the usual obstacles in the course of true love, and nearly gets upset on that of the false one. How Mrs. Beauchamp is at length unmasked and the story of her tragic end, and how the money stolen from the bank is discovered and the idol proves a veritable "Deus ex-lectro-Machina," can be ascertained by investing one rupee in the book, which is published by Messrs. Wheeler and Co. and forms a volume of their Indian Railway Library. There is plenty of local colour in the tale, and the manners and customs of the dramatis personæ or, with the exception of a sort of burlesque globe-trotter, are familiar to us, while the sketches of native character, incidental to this episode of the idol, are particularly well done, though it is doubtful whether they would meet with the approval of a delegate to the National Congress. The author is much to be congratulated on his improvement in the language spoken by her Majesty's officers since the Trotter appeared, but English as she is spoke at free and easy moments is still almost a foreign tongue to him, and he should never make his characters discourse slangily when not absolutely obliged to do so. The story is interesting and amusing, if just a little far-fetched, and Mr. Forde's dialogue is always easy and frequently epigrammatic. "Read the book whenever you have a little spare time, it will not take long," is a bit of advice that we can readily give to our readers.

DOMESTIC DITTIES.

THE AYAH.

I'm the Madam Saheb's maid,
And I look extremely staid,
While it's very little work I ever do :
I could fly as soon as sew,
And I cannot tie a bow,
And I barely know a bonnet from a shoe.

When I brush my lady's hair,
I the greater portion tear
Off her head, ('tis growing daily less and less :)
Then I catch it with my rings,
And perform a thousand things
Which no mortal of the stronger sex could guess.

When she goes in pomp to dine
At some *burra khana* fine,
Oh ! she little knows the aspect of her back ;
For I lace her all awry,
And I cross each hook and eye
Till you think she's been tormented on the rack.

If a dangling string I see
Where no dangling string should be,
Should a cockroach have devoured her Brussels lace,
Should a chasm gape and yawn,
Should her "gathers" all be torn,
I consider any comment out of place.

None so plausible as I,
Or so ready with a lie,
To excuse myself or get the butler blamed :
You will never find me jib,
At the telling of a fib,
Or perceive me, when detected, look ashamed.

Though of smoke I always smell
With a whiff of oil as well,
(From the cocoa-nut my hair-oil is obtained)
Though I live on garlic stew,
And the betel-nut I chew,
Till my lips and teeth with crimson juice are stained :

Yet in very many ways
I deserve a meed of praise ;
I am really good when Madam Saheb is ill.
Then I stand beside her bed,
Laying ice upon her head,
And administer her powder, draught, or pill.

You may see me weeping sore
On Apollo Bunder's shore,
When the Madam Saheb goes sailing o'er the wave;
And if Madam Saheb is kind,
As a rule, I think you find
That her ayah is her faithful, willing slave.

L. L. S.

THE POOL.

FROM THE RUSSIAN OF COUNT A. TOLSTOI.

Where bend above the pool the branches,
Where summer sunshine softly warms,
The dragon-flies in mazy dances
Go wheeling round in merry swarms :

"Child ! Draw to us a little nearer,
We'll teach thee, too, on wings to sweep !
Come, child, for we to thee are dearer,
Before thy mother wakes from sleep ! "

"Beneath our feet the rushes tremble,
We are so warm and happy here,
Our crests the turquoise blue resemble,
Our winglets flash like crystal clear."

"We know of songs a goodly many,
And we have loved thee long ago
Oh ! here be banks as soft as any,
And bright the sandy depths below ! "

J. P.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, F[illegible]

THE sensational incident in the story [illegible] week is not the death of a well-known st[illegible] churchman, or successful financier—not th[illegible] fire which threatened destruction to the [illegible] and unique specimens of the most famous [illegible] works in the world—not the sordid [illegible] smart womankind with modistes in [illegible] tailors in England—not the return of the [illegible] at the moment that fate in the perso[illegible] London coal-heavers had disorganized the [illegible] ments of the whole coal-supply of the [illegible] polis—not the wretched struggles in the [illegible] of Justice of one woman for the custody [illegible] children whom she was unfit to bring u[illegible] another for her rights to hear the name [illegible] father who disowned her or of a third [illegible] arrears of alimony from a husband whom a [illegible] divorced. No—the event of the week, at l[illegible] pitiful women's eyes, is the grim tale of [illegible] killed by its own mother—not wantonly mu[illegible] in passion—not starved out of existence i[illegible] and poverty—but done to death as [illegible] through the most misguided and wrong-[illegible] sense of duty. Again, the classes, not the [illegible] provide the scandal of the week. It [illegible] Cromore, Coleraine, the home of Mr. [illegible] Acheson Cromie Montague, son of Lord Rober[illegible] tague and nephew of the Duke of Manchest[illegible] of his wife, Annie Margaret, daughter of Mr. G[illegible] McMicking, of Miltonise, Wigtonshire, that c[illegible] the latest addition to the sorrowful list of cru[illegible] to children.

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In mercy to other little ones who per[illegible] are as severely treated, unconscious of the g[illegible] suffering inflicted, and of risk to life incu[illegible] by such punishments, it is well that the facts sho[illegible] be made widely known. For some little child[illegible] fault Mary Ellen Montague, a little girl of thre[illegible] hardly more than a baby—was put in punishm[illegible] by her governess in a wardrobe, a dark room ab[illegible] seven feet square, without chimney or ventilat[illegible] It was about half-past one o'clock and the govern[illegible] went down to lunch, leaving the little crimi[illegible] locked up without food, light, or anyone at ha[illegible] to appeal to. When Mrs. Montague returned fr[illegible] Coleraine about 1-30, the case was reported to h[illegible] by the governess. It was, she said at the inque[illegible] the usual way of punishing the children. [illegible] answer to the coroner's questions, Mrs. Montag[illegible] told the sequel :—"After I had taken lunch," t[illegible] mother said, "I went and opened the door a[illegible] found her inside. I scolded her, and told her I mu[illegible] punish her for being naughty. I then tied h[illegible] arms above the elbows with a stocking and fasten[illegible] it at the back. I then tied a string to the stocki[illegible] between the elbows and attached it to a small ring [illegible] in the wall. I then left her and did not return [illegible] to the room until about five o'clock. I then opened [illegible] the door and called her. She did not answer. I [illegible] did so again, and went hurriedly into the room and [illegible] undid the string, when she fell down. I lifted her [illegible] and ran with her to my bed-room and took off the [illegible] stocking and clothes. I rang the bell and laid her [illegible] on the bed and ran downstairs for help. The [illegible] governess came back with me. We put her into [illegible] a warm bath and tried artificial respiration and [illegible] also gave her some brandy. When I found her [illegible] she was bent forward. The ring was above the [illegible] child's head. She was attached to it by the [illegible] string from two till five o'clock. I did not see [illegible] the child during that time. The door was locked, [illegible] and I had the key in my pocket. No other [illegible] punishment was inflicted. I have left her before [illegible] under similar conditions, but not for so long a time. [illegible] She did not move when I found her. The stocking [illegible] was round her throat then. She had had no [illegible] lunch that day." Dr. J. T. Creery continued the [illegible] harrowing story :—"I was sent for to go to Cromore [illegible] as fast as possible on Saturday evening about six [illegible] o'clock. I arrived before seven. I saw and examined [illegible] the body of the deceased. There was a mark in the [illegible] hollow of each elbow, there was a faint mark in front [illegible] of the wind pipe, there was bleeding from the [illegible] mouth ; and a mark on the left temple ; which [illegible] seemed a day or two old. These were the only [illegible] marks that I found on the body. It was apparently [illegible] otherwise healthy. To-day there are some bruise [illegible] marks that were not noticeable on Saturday even[illegible]ing. There was a good deal of venous congestion. [illegible] I believe death was caused by asphyxia. The [illegible] stocking tied and perhaps slipping against the [illegible] windpipe would be the cause of death. The [illegible] stocking would not cause the marks on the shoulder [illegible] and forearms in my opinion. Then, after Super-[illegible]intendent Shier, who had examined the room, gave [illegible] his evidence that there was no ventilation and [illegible] when the door was closed no light could enter, [illegible] the jury found, "That the deceased, Mary Helen [illegible] Montague, died from asphyxcia. We further say [illegible] that Annie Margaret Montague did feloniously [illegible] kill, and slay the said Mary Helen Montague by [illegible] binding her body with a stocking and fastening her [illegible] when thus bound, by a cord to a ring in a dark [illegible] room at Cromore House, [illegible]own land of Bally lease, [illegible] parish of Agheston, on the 13th February, 1892." [illegible] Montague was returned for trial to the [illegible] Londonderry Assizes, bail being accepted in £400, [illegible] which was forthcoming.

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There is always a special attraction for the public in trials of people in high life. To see that justice is dealt out regardless of rank is the principal reason why the eyes of the masses are turned more steadily on the cases in which aristocratic names appear. But there is no desire to see them more severely punished than they deserve. Though the law prescribes that Mrs. Montague should stand her trial for killing her child, no one could wish her more punishment than the act has already inflicted on her own tortured mother's heart. What anguish she must have gone through when she undressed, and called in vain. What a world of self-reproaches when she picked up the poor little cold body and hurried with it into her own room. What intense misery when she realized her thoughtlessness, and forgetfulness, and want of humane feeling in shutting up the fragile, sensitive little child to be tortured to death by cold, hunger, fatigue, and misery. No punishment the law could inflict—no scorn of strangers, no unkindness of friends could surpass the agony of the Gethsemane which her own thoughts have created.

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The advocates of the birch and the black hole uphold that the punishment of children is a preventive to the repetition of a fault, and with a strong desire to do justice to Solomon's advice many people chastise their children, but who is to say if the result is beneficial ? Often the temper is entirely spoiled by severe measures, and harm done which the most judicious control afterwards can hardly remedy. Children are taught to be untruthful, sly and mean, and are often made doubly obstinate and disobedient by punishment. Every day we see examples of the manufacture of infant criminals amongst the uneducated, and even those who ought to know better are to blame for many of the faults of their children. In most cases where a child is naughty, it is the nurse or the mother that should be whipped, locked up or deprived of pudding, for it is through their carelessness or want of foresight that the harm is done. People do not expect wisdom, virtue, good sense from their puppies, their kittens, their calves, or their foals. But they are utterly astonished at the lack of these qualities in their children, their infants—who are years behind the puppy, the kitten, or the calf, in self-reliance and discretion. A careless mother goes out of the room leaving her needlework loose on the table, and on returning she finds to her horror that her four-year-old daughter has employed the time of her mother's absence in using the scissors to cut button holes in the embroidered table cover. To escape the wrath which even a child's inexperienced eye can see impending the little girl tells an untruth when she is asked who did it, and continues obstinately to deny her guilt the more she is accused by her angry mother. In this case who deserves punishment ? Surely not the child, whose heaven-given faculty for imitation has been unconsciously exercised on the wrong material. Whenever I hear punishment advocated, I think of a little child I knew years ago—the horrident, most peevish, spoilt little mortal that in a long experience of children I have come across. She was a fragile little creature, the only survivor of many little sisters, and her fond parents were so joyful at having her, and so fearful of losing her, never tired of praising their child's smartness and sweetness or of repeating her clever sayings. In every way they encouraged her vagaries, gave in to her whims, and made everyone's comfort subservient to their little idol's. If we drove out, and the sun shone on Lilian's face, everyone should move until she was comfortably placed. If it rained and she could not go out, everyone else should stay at home as company for Lilian. What a little wretch we thought her—what a disagreeable girl we predicted she would turn out. In direct opposition to the advice of the Wise Man she was brought up—the rod was spared—the ash plants on her father's land grew up into trees instead of being cut to chastise her—but the child was not spoiled. She developed into one of the nicest, most unselfish, loveable girls without a trace of her early failings. Where, oh where, then is the wisdom of Solomon !

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THE experiment has been successfully tried of importing South African fruit into London, peaches which are grown at the Cape in great abundance, having been carried without deterioration in Messrs. Currie's steamers, and sold at such fancy prices as 1s. and 2s. each. A similar experiment, apparantly also with success, has been tried with New Zealand fruits. Why, asks the Lahore paper, should not Indian fruits have a trial ? Mangoes should be quite as easy to carry as peaches, and there seems no reason why in these days, when every steamer is fitted with cold chambers a regular and profitable traffic should not be established in the season. Something also might be done with the plaintain, which at present reaches the English markets from the West Indies the small Bombay plantain being almost unknown. The leeche too could be carried without difficulty, and would be sure to be popular, and the fruit-loving public also might be treated to a new sensation in the malodorous but delicious durian.

MES.

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[illegible]large gratitude ;
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[illegible]nd every part of the
[illegible], what would become
[illegible] actions ? Who would
[illegible]ch and hang himself rather
[illegible] tyranny of such surveillance ?
[illegible] of the soul is a secure refuge
[illegible]an may at will betake himself—
[illegible]orse—and there defy the imper-
[illegible] concentrated curiosity of all the
[illegible]s of other walking and talking
[illegible] The secrets of it are his own ; it
[illegible]y chamber, adorned with ennobling
[illegible] illumined by "the beautiful images
[illegible] beings long passed away ; " or it may
[illegible]-house hung about with skulls, and
[illegible]th the steam of lees and the bitter
[illegible]ead sea fruit. Into it at times the sad
[illegible]ary owner must go, whether he will
[illegible]and spend many an hour of sweet
[illegible] or agonizing pain. Contrast with these
[illegible] of true knowledge the moments in which
[illegible]an, as he is, is face to face with himself
[illegible]mirror that cannot lie ; contrast with them
[illegible] long hours of seeming, during which he walks
[illegible]abroad with that impenetrable mask over his
features, to be the man as he seems in the world of other men. It may be that there is no intentional hypocrisy ; it may be that he would if he could take the world to his heart, and make it the sharer of his confidences, the partner of his joys and sorrows ; but the law of his being interposes its stern and final negative. Under that hat of thine, my friend, in that busy teeming brain, thou hast a separate world, one of which thou canst never communicate more than an infinitesimal part even to the wife of thy bosom, and the son of thy tenderest love. The thought is to be found somewhat similarly expressed in Thackeray, but it is none the worse for that, or the less deserving repetition that it is so powerfully true. Here alone we stand, each of us, you and I, units in a vast aggregate ; and to every unit his share of the common task, while his strength to bear, his capacity to achieve, is a thing not wholly to be gauged as some would imagine by the results, but by the inner conditions of his separateness. We all judge the man by the distorted and imperfect knowledge we possess of the man he appears to be, not of the intrinsic qualities, the hidden springs to be found in the shrouded mystery of his heart, neither I nor you, my friend, can know anything ; the darkness lying around that secret chamber is too profound to be penetrated by any other than the Master's eye. Whence it follows that independently of any choice of our own, we are doomed to live a double life ; the outer we owe to the surroundings in which we find ourselves placed, the inner we owe to none but ourselves. And upon a thoroughly just and reasonable recognition of the limitations imposed upon the individual by this fact of duality, depends in the main the man's power to live up to the highest standards. Although it is impossible for any other to draw the line for us, or for ourselves to draw it with unerring accuracy, it is possible for each to demarcate from day to day the duties which he owes to the world and the duties which he owes to himself ; and it is his business, as it should be his pleasure, to seek to give effect to the nobler promptings of the undefinable Ego within him to prevent encroachments upon either sphere. To obliterate self in our dealings with fellow-men, while we chasten and cultivate self in the life that belongs to each alone, is an aim to be pursued with a steady and unwavering purpose. What right have I, because my mind is clouded with a personal sorrow, to cast a shadow over the transient happiness in which I may find you happily sunning yourself ? Or, because in the course of my day's conversation I am brought in contact with things that are base and degrading must I forthwith allow my inner gaiety and faith in the triumph of what is noble to be shaken or destroyed ? These stoic lines of the genial, old heathen Horace have a healthy tonic ring :—

"Sapiens sibi qui imperiosus
Quem neque pauperies, neque mors neque vincula
terrent ;
Responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores
Fortis et in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus.
Externi nequid valeat per leve morari
Jemquem manca ruit semper fortuna."

That paling and mean spirit which is for ever lamenting the misery of life, because it has suffered some hard buffet of fate, looks too exclusively to the isolated life of the unrevealed man. The sun will rise and gladden the eyes of thousands to-morrow, although it set this evening on your life's happiness. Is their happiness nothing to you because you cannot share it ? Because one earthen jar is shattered do you wisely to believe that the potter makes his vessels simply that he may have the pleasure of breaking them ? The savour of our existence is, perhaps, gone out of it ; but there is the other life with its duties which we owe to the men around us. The savage suffers in silence and arms himself for the next battle ; but the man who is enriched with the culture of all the centuries wrings his hands and would retire from the arena because the light of his inner chamber, which no man save himself could ever see, has been extinguished. Yet after all it is a little matter whether you or I walk down the decline of life with a smile or a frown. "Pulvis et umra sumus :" ten years, twenty years hence, and the hidden chamber with its treasures or its skeletons will be for ever closed. But in the outward life we may during those purposeless days hold out a hand to a brother still more afflicted. The best tonic for a bruised heart is to seek out one more unhappy and try to give it comfort. It will not know you as you are, but you may seem to it something high and inspiring, something a little god-like, and that is no mean matter. For where so much goes by seeming it is well that appearances should be of the elevating rather than the debasing sort. That dominating and imperious Ego which will be for ever asserting itself with questions to which the reason can find no answer, must be the master at home ; but its tyranny, if it proves as it sometimes will a tyrant rather than a friendly teacher, is best mitigated by a contemplation of the endless phenomena around us. Realizing that these are at best appearances, and that behind each mask there is a reality which we cannot touch, the effort to adapt one's self to one's surroundings and to fall in as harmoniously as possible with the large scheme of nature, is an occupation that can scarcely fail to bring its profit and its sense of repose. Those writers, such as Rousseau and Montaigne, who have pretended to lay bare their very souls, have, probably, given but the most distorted and erroneous impression of the men they really were. The bounds are fixed, and immutable ; no man can overstep them. But besides the true dualism of the man as he is, and the man as he seems to be, there is a third aspect under which our personality not infrequently presents itself to us. Most men with a habit of introspection figure to themselves the character in which they think they appear to others. And this is something very different, it may be either from what they really are, or what they do in fact seem to be. The habit of self-consciousness which leads so many into acting a part, or precludes them from freely affording such qualities as they have for the common use, interposes an additional veil between the observer and the observed. It is a kind of vanity which makes us think that our words and actions are of such consequence that they must needs be studied and artificial instead of natural. The natural man meets you with a fearless eye, and gives you of his best. He knows that he cannot always be right, but he does not fritter away your time and patience with mincing circumlocutions and straining after effect. He is not there to attitudinise but to help ; in his company you feel invigorated, and if the free flow of his communication comes from a noble soul, you rise involuntarily for a time to his level. He, too, may have his secret chamber, and in it there may be other relics than those which breathe the purest perfume ; but of that you can know nothing while you listen to his brave words. You see in him the reflection of what you most prize, and you leave him feeling the better for his cheering and natural talk.

EREMITE.

REFERENCE is made in the current number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* to a new literary work Mr. Arthur Balfour is said to be engaged upon. The book in question is, we believe, a review of the life and works of John Stuart Mill. It was undertaken some time ago, but pressure of Ministerial business has interfered with its progress. After the general election Mr. Balfour will probably have more leisure for completing a work that will be looked forward to with interest.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the subscription list, headed by his Excellency the Governor, which has appeared in your to-day's issue over the signature of Mr. H. A. Acworth, our popular Municipal Commissioner, in connection with the display of fire-works, which will take place on the last day of the current month, when his Excellency the Viceroy will open the main of the Tansa Water-Works, at Chinchpoogly, I should be obliged if you would allow me, as a humble private individual, through the medium of your widely-circulated journal, to request that the indefatigable Commissioner may be pleased to re-consider the matter and devise some other method by which the magnificent sum, the subscription list promises to bring him, might be utilized. The gigantic works, on which such exquisite engineering skill has been brought to bear, and which have therefore been pronounced as the most wonderful feat of workmanship in the whole of India, and probably in the whole world, are an undertaking which may well be written in golden letters in the history of the Municipality of Bombay and on which therefore Bombay may, for a long, long time to come, look back with considerable pride. And the occasion of the opening ceremony of such magnificent works could hardly be grand and unique, if it were not performed by the great statesman, whom her Majesty the Queen-Empress has sent out to rule over this important dependency. That the local Municipality should therefore do its best to render the occasion as imposing as possible, no one can deny. But many would be inclined to think that various other purposes, than those which are reported to have been proposed to absorb the amount collected, might be suggested to which the sum referred to might with propriety be devoted. The Municipality has sanctioned the grant of twenty thousand rupees, and the wonderful zeal, which some of our leading citizens have shown in the cause by coming forward with their subscriptions only on a few hour's notice would warrant my conclusion that the Municipal grant is very likely to be doubled and more than doubled by the 31st instant. Would it then be difficult for a man of Mr. Acworth's sympathetic feelings, whose benevolent efforts have, I need hardly point out, resulted in the putting of a Leper Asylum at Mantoonga, to hit upon a plan by which the memorable viceregal visit to this *Urbs Prima in Indis* would be perpetuated ? In the event of no such proposal coming forward a large portion of the collected money would, I have no doubt, be most thankfully received by the Government, which has for some months past been literally struggling to cope with the evils with which some of our southern districts have been threatened. And the Commissioner may rest assured that it will give satisfaction to all concerned, as the money would undoubtedly alleviate the sufferings of a large number of starving fellow-subjects.—I am, &c.,

Bombay, March 10. S. N. K.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the poor people of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country are groaning under an awful famine, the

...ext ... ...ation, ...ssed of his disjointed ...

...the reporters as much ...

...s not extolling them, he ...thought about matter, ...able duty of saying any- ...ght should be said he ...r favour. (Hear, hear.) ...ers of the Corporation, ...ledge of the previous ...to enable him to follow ...that body on that ques- ...for a reporter who was ...of a particular question ...give an accurate version ...ording, but it would not ... So far as his own ... public papers was con- ...a longer one than Mr. ...that the epithets made use ...reporters were deserved ...aking only of the ...e but of reporters generally ...bases of the Corporation. ...e care of themselves, be- ...perfectly able to do so. ...to the proposal to establish ...heard it with considerable

(Laughter.)

...said he should be very ...had all members reported ...He hoped that members ...did not seriously think of ...and their speeches in a ...which was fully reported in ...read his speeches six months ...ask that it was not a wise ...ported. Instead of *verbatim* ...said that the substance only ...portant speeches. He (Mr. ... to decide what was the ... of one member the substance ...different to what it was to ... Mr. Wacha would be glad ... substance was inaccurate ... the Parliamentary Hansard it ... very d... the speeches reported there ... were of rov... the speakers, and were not actually ... the Houses of Parliament. He did not think the Corporation would consent to engage the services of a short-hand reporter for the purpose of perpetuating the discussions that took place in that chamber; it would be a perfect waste of money. He was not impatient at the amount of nonsense talked at the table because it was often necessary before a correct view of a matter could be come to, but if it was seriously meant to perpetuate it in a record, it would be a step in the wrong direction. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Wacha, in reply, said: I say simply this Mr. Mehta's speech is what is called a special pleading; nothing else. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Although Mr. Mehta's speech is fast enough, it will be a surprise to us how the report comes out every word of it in to-morrow's papers; and more, perhaps, an editorial giving butter to Mr. Mehta and a bitter castigation to Mr. Wacha. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Wacha's insinuation of motives was not justifiable. He did not think he deserved that insinuation.

Mr. Wacha: Well, I will not say. I withdraw my words. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I do not want to insinuate against any one, particularly my friend, Mr. Mehta, whose honest intentions I know very well. I do not mean that every little word that is spoken, even nonsense, should be reported. But if the substance of every important speech is reported in the way in which it ought to be reported, it is enough. Mr. Mehta has not answered me when an important debate is going on one side is given and the other side is entirely barked. Why is that? Supposing reporters are not able to follow how is it that they are able to follow one side and not the other.

Mr. Mehta: Perhaps, they think that the other side talks nonsense. (Laughter.)

The Municipal Commissioner: What case do you refer to specially?

Mr. Wacha: If I refer to a file for the purpose I can bring a number of instances in which we have been misled.

A Member: Your *Kaiser-i-Hind*.

Mr. Wacha: The *Kaiser-i-Hind* does good service so far as the other side is concerned, which the reporters do not fully report. What I say, therefore, is that we require the substance of a speech, the President of the Corporation for the time being seeing that the speeches were correctly reported. (Laughter.) If there is any mis-statement, the President will be in a position to verify it the next day. What should prevent him from doing it? As Mr. Mehta says, Parliament is a different body, a higher body—but we are learning from Parliament, and I don't see why the Municipality should not have recorded absolutely correct facts. I am not speaking personally, but on behalf of the Corporation, particularly on substance of important debates, so that it might be referred to in future years, and not the sort of irresponsible chatter, which is more or less brushed up and presented to the public as the right and correct proceedings of the Corporation every time.

Dr. Mehta's amendment was then put to the vote and was lost, only two votes being recorded for it.

Mr. Wacha's proposition was dismissed in a like manner his only supporter being Mr. Setna.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB WHEAT CROP.

The following details have been received from the local Government and are supplementary to the report published on the 1st March:—

"The area reported to be under wheat at the end of January 1892, is 6,948,400 acres. The area shown in the final forecast of last year was 7,075,000 acres, and in the first forecast for this season the area estimated to be under this crop at the end of November 1891, was 7,153,400 acres. There is therefore, a falling off of 1·8 per cent. from the area of last year, and 2·9 from that shown in the first forecast. The area estimated to be under wheat in the correspondence forecast of last year was 4 per cent. higher than that estimated this year. The cause of this falling off is that there was very little rain in November, and practically no rain throughout the province in the months of December and January, and the crops have in many places suffered severely from the drought.

"In February there was slight rain in a large number of districts which has done good, but the amount in many cases was very small, and not nearly sufficient. Should good rain fall within the next fortnight the prospects of the crop will be immensely improved, but in any case the supply of straw will be a short one. Everything depends on the rainfall, or want of it, of the next few days. If none should fall, it is to be feared that the crop will be a very poor one."

PUNJAB OILSEEDS CROP.

The following second report on the Punjab crop has been received from the local Government:—

"The area estimated to be under oilseeds is 854,300 acres. This is 10·5 per cent. in excess of the area shown in the first forecast of this season, and 0·4 per cent. in excess of the estimate given in the final forecast of last year.

"These figures are satisfactory, but unfortunately the actual condition of the crop in most districts is not good, and rain is much wanted. The remarks made on the nature of the season in the forecast of wheat will apply to the oilseed crop also. Everything depends on the weather of the next few days."

BERAR OILSEEDS CROP.

The Second Report on the Berar Crop has been received from the local Administration:—

"The estimated area under crop is 338,158 acres. The outturn is estimated at 10 annas. On account of a cessation of rain after sowing the present condition and prospects of crop are unfavourable and do not promise a satisfactory outturn."

BERAR WHEAT CROP.

The second report on the Berar crop has been received from the local Administration:—

"The estimated area under crop is 884,104 acres. Probable outturn is estimated at 10 annas. Wheat in ear. Reaping commenced in some places. Condition of crops not satisfactory owing to insufficiency of moisture, except in Buldana district where it is reported to be satisfactory. Prospects generally not favourable."

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The following return showing the progress of relief works, &c., in the districts affected by scarcity in Dharwar:—

District.	Period embraced.	RELIEF WORKS. Number.	Class.	Total number of persons employed during the week.	Total weekly expenditure on account of	
					Rs.	a. p.
Dharwar.	Week ending 27th. February 1892.	4	Local Board works under Civil Agency.	4,310	321	5 7
		4	Local Board Works under Professional Agency.	5,273	555	0 0

Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns.

	Jowari.	Rice.	Wheat.	Pulse.
(a) Navalgund	322	21	20	18
(b) Nargund	30	20	18½	19½
(c) Gadag	32	19½	18½	22½
(d) Mundargi	33 3-10	18	18½	17
Ron	33½	16	21½	18½

(a) No rain. (b) No Cholera. (c) Grain supply ample.
No persons received gratuitous relief or were relieved in poor-houses during the week.

RAILWAY CONVENIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The removal of the ...yculla station to the new premises near the ...ardens will cause a deal ...s of Mazagon, Mathar- ...khadi, &c. They will ...two to get to the new ... were built near the ...vel-crossing it would ...ngers living at the ...railway authori- ...yenience com- ...

M. P. A.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

The annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the Bombay Educational Society's Schools, took place at Byculla, on Thursday evening. Sir Raymond West presided, and amongst others present were:—H. E. Lady Harris, who was attended by Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., Miss West, Miss Latham, Rev. Acting Archdeacon Scott, Rev. J. A. Sellar, Secretary to the Society, Rev. Mr. Ledgard, Rev. J. H. Lateward, Mr. Elsworthy, Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Professor and Mrs. Hathornthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. L. Peany, Mr. R. Hennessey and Miss Hennessey, Mr. Herbert, Mr. A. Murray, Mr. Pilcher and Miss Pilcher, Mr. Squires, Mrs. Whittell, the Misses Bernard, Mr. English, head-master of the Boys' School, Mr. Thomas, second master, Miss Parker, head-mistress of the Girls' School, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Miss Taylor.

After the singing of a part song by a choir of boys and girls, under the baton of Mr. English, which was performed with excellent harmony, the Rev. Mr. Sellar (secretary) read the report, which stated:—

In presenting their report for the year 1891, the Directors of the Bombay Education Society are able to speak with satisfaction of the general condition of the School. The conduct of the children has been thoroughly satisfactory, and their health good. There have been no cases of cholera, measles, or small-pox, and the admissions to hospital were nearly one hundred less than in the previous year. Two deaths, however, have occurred in the course of the year, one boy, having died of enteric fever, and another, of traumatic tetanus, the result of a fall. The total receipts of the Schools for the year were Rs. 63,345-0-7 as against Rs. 62,010-15-4 for 1890, the difference being due to increased payments for children, while the total expenditure was Rs. 62,517-7-0 as against Rs. 63,632-11-4 in spite of the increased number of the children provided for. There were, however, expensive repairs in 1890 which helped to swell the expenditure for that year. At the close of the year the number of children was as follows:—Boarders: Boys 160, Girls 82; total 242. Dayscholars, Boys: 27, Girls 36, total 63; grand total 305. The average number of boarders during the year was 240. The Rev. Dr. Evans, Parel, kindly undertook the examination of the schools in religious knowledge, and says in his report: "I am happy to state that the education in religious knowledge in both schools has been well attended to; the children, with very few exceptions, answered all my questions in a very intelligent way. . . What pleased me much was the cheerfulness of the pupils and the quickness of their replies, which goes far to show that a good moral and religious influence is being exercised on them by their teachers." The Government inspection of the schools by Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C. D., took place in December. In his report (appended) Mr. Kirkham says: "I found both Schools in their usual excellent order . . . . As regards the studies of the (Boys') School, I can only repeat the account given in my last three or four reports. The instruction throughout is sound and practical. The subjects of the standards are acquired with accuracy and intelligence, and the boys can apply what they know. The boys seem well in health and sensible and cheery; and the School drill, which I have so often praised, gives them an alertness and activity which are very noticeable. In short, the School is in a thoroughly satisfactory condition." Speaking of the Girls' School, Mr. Kirkham says: "Here also the results of the examination were excellent. The work brought up was, as usual, thoroughly well prepared. Almost all the examples set in arithmetic were correctly solved by all the members of the various classes, and the beautiful reading which I have remarked in previous reports still makes the School a pleasure to examine. The staff has been greatly strengthened by the accession of Miss Moor, and Miss Parker and her assistants may be congratulated on the results of a year's hard work." Mr. Kirkham also makes favourable reference to the Workshop and the Apprentices' Home, speaking of the latter as "an institution well worthy of greater development." The School furnished one competitor (James Clews) for the Government Scholarship, who headed the List of successful candidates. Another boy would also have competed, but having met with an accident, was unable to appear at the examination. Two boys, Arthur W. Thomas and George Richardson passed the Entrance examination for the Subordinate Medical Apprentice class. The Cadet Corps is necessarily limited in numbers, owing to the height standard regulations. The interest of the members is, however, well sustained, and drill practice carried on regularly under a competent instructor. The School Workshop attached to the Boys' School (to quote the words of the Educational Inspector) is attended by 14 boys, who learn the use of the saw, chisel, plane, &c., in the working of wood in connection with their mechanical drawing, and who thus prepare themselves for quicker usefulness in case they ever enter real workshops.

The head mistress's well-known desire to secure the permanent welfare of the girls committed to her charge has lately found fresh expression in the formation of the "Byculla Girls' Friendly Society," embracing among its members the senior pupils of the School and all former scholars who can be induced to join. It is hoped that by means of this Society, girls may remain in friendly touch with the School in which they have received their education, and obtain guidance and advice in case of need; and that thus the good influences of early training may be sustained and deepened through later years. For the successful working of the Society it is necessary to have the assistance of lady associates, who will undertake to act as friends and referees for one or more members, it is hoped that such may easily be found amongst the friends of the Bombay Education Society. At present the Society numbers 40 members and 7 associates. The directors desire to introduce the Society to the notice of all who are interested in the working of the Schools. Many changes have taken place in the list of lady visitors; all who were on the list at the beginning of the year with one exception have gradually resigned; and the following ladies have been elected to fill the vacancies, &c:—Mrs Arnott, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Sellar, Mrs. Elsworthy, Mrs M. Turner, Mrs. Macgnachie, Mrs. Remington, Mrs Deane Wilson, Miss Parkinson, Mrs. Penny and Mrs Birdwood on their return from Europe, kindly consented to again become ladies visitors, and no doubt other ladies who are temporarily absent from Bombay will be willing to resume their places as visitors later on. During the year 53 children were discharged (Boys 36; Girls 17) against admission of 69 (Boys 46 and Girls 23). Of those admitted 18 were soldiers' children, 1 total orphan, 27 fatherless, 10 motherless, and 16 children of destitute parents.

The following table gives the financial classification of the 242 boarders borne on the School rolls at the close of the year:—On the Society's Free List, 110; number of children for whom nominal monthly payments of Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 are made by parents or guardians (the remaining cost being borne by the Society) 40; number of children for whom below half, but not less than quarter, cost of maintenance is paid by parents or guardians, 58; number of children for whom under full, but not less than half, cost of maintenance is paid for by parents or guardians or by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, 22; number of children paid for in full by parents or guardians, 3; total 242. The lads belonging to the Apprentices' Home still continue occupying their temporary quarters in the Old Store Shed in Sesbit Lane. Mr. Thomas, house master of the Home, bears testimony to the satisfactory conduct of the youths under his charge, the average number of whom during the year was sixteen. The not infrequent applications for admission which come before the Committee, show that the benefits of the Home are appreciated. Lately application has been made to Government for a grant of the site and building in present occupation, with a view to the carrying out of such alterations and extensions as may provide a suitable permanent home for apprentices, and secure the fuller development of an institution whose value has been well proved. The Directors regret to observe that the amount of work in this Press received from Government shows a considerable falling off in all departments, representing a material loss to the Society. The profits of the Press are necessarily affected by the continued keen competition in this line of business, but the out-turn of work compares not unfavourably with that of previous the year. Subscriptions to the funds of the Society from the public show a slight increase, i. e., Rs. 3,067 as against Rs. 3,032, but Church collections have fallen off, reaching only Rs. 375 as against Rs. 569 of the previous year. This sum cannot be regarded as representing adequate support for the Society from the Churches of the Diocese, only ten of which sent collections in the past year. The Directors trust that the Clergy of the Diocese will not allow the claims of the Bombay Education Society to the forgotten, when appealing to the liberality of their congregations throughout the year.

The following statement as to the Printing Office by Mr. Charles Taylor, the Superintendent of the Press, was submitted:—During the last year there have been several changes in the Press. In May last Mr. Cartlege, who was for many years Manager of the Press Department, died after a short illness. Mr. Poole, the late Assistant Superintendent, having completed his three years' engagement, went home at the end of the year. Mr. Fairfield was engaged as General Assistant in May, and acted as Superintendent during my absence on leave from July till October. One my return he resumed his original appointment. It is with much regret I have to report that during the past year the orders received from the Government show a considerable decrease as compared with former years. This decrease is observable in each of the chief Departments of Government, the Military, the Educational, the Medical, the Commissariat, and the Accounts, so that the decrease is felt severely by the Press and will, I fear, seriously affect the Society. Notwithstanding the severe and increasing competition in all branches, the out-turn does not compare unfavourably with former years.

The prizes were afterwards distributed, H. E. Lady Harris presenting them to the girls and Miss West to the boys. The following in the prize-list:—

PRIZE-LIST.

BOYS.

Religious Knowledge.—Divisions V.—1 Syd. Boyne; 2 Fr. A. Murray. IV.—1 Arch Boyne, 2 Rob Barker. III.—1 Ed. Keenan, 2 Hub. Kelly. II.—1 Rich. Farrow, 2 Joo Royal. I.—1 Ch. Tickner, 2 Ch. Ives. Preparatory.—1 Geo Anderson, 2 Arth. Collis.

Secular Knowledge.—Standards VII.—1 Jas Clews Ogilvie Prize), 2 Chas. Butler. VI.—1 Syd. A. Boyne, 2 F. Murray. V.—1 Jno White, 2. Rob. Royal. IV.—1 Eb. Kemp, 2 Ed. Keenan. Standard III.—1 Rich. Farrow, 2 Ch. Murray. II.—W. Carrol, 2 G. Dumper. I.—1 A. Banun, 2 A. Carroll. Preparatory.—1 E. Taylor, 2 W. Brown. Hindustani—VII. P. F. Thomas, VI. Ch. Kelly, V. Jas Lindford.

Good Conduct and Progress.—Newnham Medal, A. R. Cope; Burns Medal, A. B. Thomas; Extra, V. Gibbons; Choir, Jno Bond; and Workshop, Ed. A. Reardson.

GIRLS.

For General Study.—Standard VI.—Mildred White. V.—Ethel Ralph. IV.—Maggie Davies. III.—Alice ...

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

...P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khedive, Capt. L. H. Moule, ...sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Ismailia and ... with the Europe mails and the following ...gers:—

FOR LONDON.

...rteous
...kinson
...d
...shaw, child and in- ...
...t
Granville Walton and ...
...ld
...rittain
Boxfield
General and Mrs Griffin
Miss Griffin
Vibart
...and Misses Callaghan
...Morrow
...s Fenton and two infants

Miss Brace
Mr J Couldrey
Capt Bradshaw, R.N.
Mr and Mrs Ilott
Mr W Barton
Mr W Barton
Mr, Mrs, and Miss T de B. ...rray Prior
Mr Whitfield
Mr Jones
Mrs G A Barnett and two
Misses Barnett
Mr and Mrs Chapman
Surgn-Maj Feltham
Mr Dash

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs, and Miss Hudson
H Spencer
Hannaltyne McLeod
S Low
A D Wood
Baddeley
Baddeley (Jr)
and Mrs Berry White
G F Connell
t A E Leslie
and Mrs Gronfell and ...
...naid
F G D Blake
F Manglos
F and Mrs Hartley
ol and Mrs Bogbie
ol and Mrs Cooke
Mr J A Toomey
Mr Sargeant

Mr Kilsou
Mr Deal
Mr Meibougall and two
Misses McDougall
Earl Cairns
Mr A Cunningham
Miss Howard
Mr and Mrs Reynolds, two
children and nurse
Mr McCuldon
Mr Silbigar
Mrs D Gell-Forst
Lord and Lady Ashburton,
valet & maid
Hon A H Baring
Mr A J Brown
Mr F Elliot, Revd W Black
Mr and Mrs Ridley and maid

FOR ISMAILIA.

Rev D S and Mrs Lylle and child
Miss Lylle
Col Carter

Mr Cheadle
Mr and Mrs Mildeberger
Mr Newton

FOR ADEN.

Genl Sir G R Greaves
Brig-Genl W F Gatacre
Col P H Greig
Capt W J Poyton and three clerks

Lieut-Col H P Leach
Major-Genl Sanford
Brig-Gen G C Hogg
Revd S Leigh Tye

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, on 19th March, 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Rev L B Cholmondeley, and Mrs Drake-Brockman, three infants and nurse, Mr and Mrs Campbell, Mrs Layce, Mr Norton, Mr and Mrs A. M. Sclwyn.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Harrow, Mr Schobbers and Mr Millar and child, Mr Hugh, Mr T Y Soddon, Capt A E R Tucker.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Miss Learoyd, Miss Taylor, Lt-Col A F J Reid, Mr W Jackson, Hon A St Clair, Mr and Mrs Yule, Mr and Mrs Ridley and maid, Sir Robert Harvey and friend, and Rev J Warne.

Per s. s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, on 26th March, 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Mr Told Naylor, Mr and Mrs Sanders, Hon Gertrude Kennard, Mrs Jackson and infant, Mr and Mrs Dennis and 2 children, and Miss Molesworth.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr R Pearson, Mr H J Dalyell, Miss Evans, Mr and Mrs Cooper, Mr J Green, Master Green, Mr Helth, and Rev J L Peach.

Per s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, on 2nd April, 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Rev A R McDuff.

FOR BRINDISI.—Rev J Orbie, Mr C Lloyd, Miss Barrow, Mr H P Naylor, and Mr Townsend.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Poale, Mr and Mrs Bruce, child and infant, Lady Lansdowne, Mrs Frost, Mr Aubram, Lord Valletort, Lord de Vescici, and Mr and Mrs Lloyd and two infants.

Per s. s. Carthage, Capt. M. de Horne, on 9th April, 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Mr Mackenzie.

FOR BRINDISI.—Major Campbell and Major Barlow.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs James.

Per s.s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, on 23rd April 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Dr and Mrs Harris and five children, Mr and Mrs Down and two children. Mr and Mrs Miles and child, and Miss Miles.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr W Gray and Mr F D Fowler.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Sir Raymond West.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, on 30th April, 1892.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col Hart, Mr Hart, and Mr J Hamilton.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr H A Pottman.

THE BOMBAY FISH SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a leader in your paper of the 10th, I am glad of the chance of saying that steam-carriers for fish for the Bombay market would probably succeed perfectly well for more than eight months of the year, and nearly double supply of fresh fish.

During high south-west gales of course they would be useless as the coasting steamers are.

(2) A company that included the present manager of the fish trade, at least one who had been long working on the carriers system, would probably be as good an enterprise to put money in as another. But if it started as a philanthropic movement "in rivalry with existing interests" it would probably be shortly in liquidation.

It is not likely that the fisheries of the coast near Bombay, from Arnala on the north to Janjira (or perhaps Bankot) on the south, at present support more than two "carriers" probably; at first one would be quite enough; and she would be a small vessel.—Yours, &c.,

KESWAL.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the new Municipal Corporation will shortly have to choose its President, I take leave to suggest the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik for that post. Mr. Javerilal has, for long, been a member of the Municipal Corporation, and, I think, it behoves the new Corporation to do him the honor of electing him to the Presidential chair. By so doing, it will only honor itself.

Mr. Javerilal has well earned this distinction by his long experience of Municipal affairs, and his many useful services.

There is also another reason why this honor should now be bestowed upon Mr. Javerilal only. It has been the time-honoured usage of the Corporation to confer by turns this exalted position upon the representative member of each of the varied communities of this place, so far as it is possible, and as since 1882, when the late Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., enjoyed this high civil honor, there has been no Hindoo President, it is but right and just that Mr. Javerilal should now be elevated to that office.

I am confident that Mr. Javerilal's nomination as President will be hailed with universal satisfaction.—Yours, &c.,

A NEW MEMBER.

Malabar Hill, March 10.

PREJUDICE is as varied in its operation as its victims are countless. Like sunshine and rain, it falls upon the evil and the good, but unlike the gifts of God, it only fruitful of mischievous wrong. Many a good and lonely soul is wearing out to-day a life becomes a stable by prejudice. Many a bright hope and noble aspiration has been blasted by its withering influence. In the world around us there are those who longed to do—say, and would have done—yeoman's service for God and truth and right had not the black shadow of prejudice blocked their progress. Surely we may call it a cruel and a cowardly vice. Not only so, it is a foolish one as well. Like justice—though in a far different sense—prejudice is blind; for, while very potent to oppress and injure the good, it just as often perhaps places the unworthy upon a pedestal of honour. Led by the passing gossip of triflers, even well intentioned ones, too lazy or too careless to examine for themselves, surrender to its influence whatever fairmindedness they have, and thus private reputations, social reforms, national affairs, and even religious observances become the victims of what is neither more nor less than criminal thoughtlessness. Don't be prejudiced against Clements Tonic because it is a patent medicine, or because some unscrupulous chemists and doctors depreciate it. They only speak against it because it pays them better to mix some of their own concoctions; and in this case you have to take your chance of getting what may suit your case, for it all depends whether they may have the required drug in stock at the time. Now, this is not the case with Clements Tonic, for every article required in the manufacture of this remedy is specially imported and used for no other purpose; consequently it is reliable and genuine. Clements Tonic does not claim to cure everything; but in many special forms of disease it has been proved a wonderful curative preparation. Therefore, is it not better for sufferers to use this remedy which has been proved reliable in thousands of cases than that they should be experimented on by ph ysicians and pseudo-chemist-practitioners? You know you get a genuine article in Clements Tonic, while it is very doubtful if even the man who mixes your medicine haphazard knows for certain what he's putting in the bottle. Exceptions always prove the rule, and an eminent physician writes under date November 13, '90: "Dear Sir,—It gives me much pleasure to send you an acknowledgment of the therapeutical value of Clements Tonic. It behoves a medical man to be extremely careful in lauding the value of any patent medicine, the great majority being entirely worthless. I have had, however, practical demonstration in two cases of extreme debility which have been under my personal supervision, and which, I am happy to tell you, made a wonderfully rapid recovery by the use of Clements Tonic. The very valuable end you have achieved is that Clements Tonic can be tolerated by an irritable stomach, which is so often concomitant with atonic dyspepsia, and which frequently debars the physician from proscribing many valuable remedies, most of which you have, however, combined in Clements Tonic. In conclusion, permit me to congratulate you on the success you have obtained, and which you thoroughly deserve.—I am, etc., Wiston Baker, M. D., C. M., L. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Edin., (late Surgeon, A. A. Co., Newcastle), Raymond Terrace, N. S. W." Mrs. E. Pike, certificated midwife. Enmore (N. S. W.) writes: "I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of Clements Tonic. I suffered from general debility and low fever, which had afflicted me for two years, and Clements Tonic set me up completely. I am never without it in the house, and I find a few doses a capital pick-me-up after fatigue, and I always recommend it to my patients when it is needed.—Yours truly, Mrs. E. Pike." Clements Tonic is sold everywhere. See the signature on labels and wrapper.

AFGHAN AND TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

The Amir purposes to introduce post cards, ½ anna stamps and embossed envelopes, similar to those in use in British India, into Afghanistan, and has obtained patterns from his agents at Peshawar. He purposes also, it is stated, to introduce Afghan currency notes similar to those in use in Persia.

One of the Amir's sons has, a transfrontier correspondent writes, been betrothed to the daughter of one Mohammad Nabi Khan, Kazilbash, of Kabul.

Sir Dilposh Kafirs (who inhabit the country bordering on Kunar) lately visited General Gholam Haidar as a deputation from the tribe, apparently with the view of coming to terms with the Afghan Government, for the Commander-in-Chief sent them on to Kabul to personally conduct their business with the Amir.

It is regarded in Afghanistan as a sign of the times that the Amir's stores are being plentifully supplied with everything that would be required for a campaign. The last item sent into store consisted of 12,000 horse blankets, head gear, &c.

On the other hand, there has been a relaxation of the rules forbidding the use of last year's barley, which had been stored at various places by the Amir's orders. As the new harvest is near at hand, and there are hopes of a good crop, the old barley is now being used to feed horses, &c.

The Amir's Peshawar agent, Abdul Khalik Khan, has been summoned to Kabul to present his accounts, and, having been relieved by Ghulam Ghaus Khan, he left on Monday, the 7th.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ZANZIBAR February, on the same day saw the first the 1st of Fuwapaper of its own. The *Gazette*, issue of a ...ps considered is an excellently got which all ...ll appear weekly, and we wish our up paper, ...on the other side of the Indian Ocean, contem...porarity. every ...

H. W. BARROW, G.M. of English lodges in Mr...ay, has kindly granted a dispensation to such Bomb...is as intend to patronise Mr. Miln's fare-Mas...benefit on next Monday, permitting them to wel...*regalia*. This was necessary owing to the ...and Lodge being in mourning.

SIR JAMES B. LYALL, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, left on Thursday night for England *via* China by the China and Australian Mail Steamer Malwa. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday morning to announce his departure.

YESTERDAY a salute of 15 guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. A similar number of guns will be fired today to announce the departure of his Excellency by the mail steamer to Aden.

THE new section of metre-gauge Railway from Guntakal Junction, on the Southern Mahratta and Madras Railways, to Vayalpad, on the South Indian Railway, was opened for traffic on the 1st instant. This completes metre gauge communication direct from Guntakal to Nellore in the east and Villapuram in the south *vid* Pakala Junction, and cutting across the Madras Railway at Renigunta and Katpadi Junctions.

THE three first ties of the British Cavalry Polo Tournament were played simultaneously at Umballa on Monday, public interest centring in the game between the 7th Hussars and the 7th Dragoons, the winner of which it was believed would be the winner of the tournament. After an exciting game the scores being level up to the very last moment, when a fortunate shot secured them an addition goal, the Hussars came out victors by six to five. An almost equally brilliant game was that between the 5th Lancers and the 18th Hussars, the tie ending after an extra period in a win for the Lancers by seven goals to five. The 3rd Dragoons beat the 16th Lancers easily by five goals to one.

INQUIRIES, it would appear, are still being prosecuted with a view to bring the murderers of the late General Azimuddin Khan of Rampur to justice. For a recent issue of the *Police Gazette* of the North-West Provinces contains the offer of rewards for the arrest or information which may lead to the arrest of the following men who are still at large:—Haji Mujlus Khan, Muhammad Mustafa Khan, Sadulla Khan, for whose capture a reward of Rs. 500 each is offered, and Jamaluddin Khan, Mahomed Ata Khan, Ali Gauhar Khan, Ghazi Khan and Jan Ali, for the arrest of any of whom Rs. 200 is offered. The second and third men, it will be remembered, were tried last year at Bareilly and eventually discharged from their bail.

THE special meeting of the European Civil Services Association, which was to have been held at Allahabad on Monday, had to be unavoidably postponed to the 21st instant. By that date the presentation plate for Mr. H. S. King—a handsome, elaborate piece of work—will be ready for inspection by the members.

FOR one so habitually careful to verify his references Mr. Curzon, the new Under-Secretary of State for India, made a curious error in the course of his speech in the House of Commons on the report of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Curzon spoke of Sir Charles Turner as the President of the Commission, but the President of course, was Sir Charles Aitchison.

THE "tank steamers" which are so ingeniously planned to carry mineral oil safely are now said to number about seventy, of which about twenty are employed in the Russian trade. The rest carry oil from New York and Philadelphia to every part of Europe. A sailing vessel of the old days conveyed on an average some five thousand barrels only; but one German tank ship, the Brilliant, according to the "Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter," has a capacity of twenty-nine thousand barrels, equal to 4,500 tons of oil. This is supposed to be the largest craft of its kind afloat, but the English steamers Bayonne and Manhattan, and the Dutch steamer Bremerhaven come very near it. It is calculated that the fifty American vessels alone carry five million barrels of oil yearly.

THE Russian Press censor loves his grim little joke, no doubt his latest pleasantry strikes one as just a trifle too bad, observes a contemporary. He has, it seems, fallen with a heavy hand upon a recent consignment of the *Review of Reviews*, containing a glowing character sketch of the Czar, as seen through the friendly spectacles of Mr. W. T. Stead, and has blacked out every line of the monograph, without apology or mercy. This time even Mr. Stead, who so far has stood nobly by Russian autocracy and officialdom through good report and through evil, is constrained to utter a protest, for, as he says, the sketch consigned by the censor to hopeless oblivion seemed to English people "extravagantly eulogistic." Of course, the wars of the peace censor are inscrutable, but perhaps that short and sharp functionary took offence at Mr. Stead's patronising style of writing about Imperial personages, which requires to be understood in order to be appreciated. But whatever may be the reason the mischief is done, and it is idle to lament. How can we hope for that better understanding between Great Britain and Russia, so fervently prayed for by Madame Novikoff, when the views and reviews of Mr. Stead are excluded from the dominions of the Czar?

WHY should not the lower animals have the benefit of chloroform or some of the numerous other agents by which modern science is enabled to abolish suffering in otherwise painful operations? An eminent veterinary surgeon has published a pamphlet on the advantages of chloroform in the practice of his profession, and a correspondent of the *Field*, who is a practical grazier, pleads for the general use of anæsthetics on the occasion of all the surgical operations that are found necessary in the farmyard, the paddock, and the sheepfold. It is not a mere question of humanity, though that is a consideration that ought not to be treated lightly. The operator is thereby enabled to perform his task without any disturbing influence. Anæsthetics have, we are told, been used these purposes largely in use within the last few years in the Leicestershire farms. The time required before operate with anæsthetic is said to be not much more than that which is necessary without it; the expense, moreover, is nominal, and the risk of mischance is, according to this expert, decidedly reduced.

THE other day there was issued from the house of Longmans, Green, and Co. one more contribution to the literature of the Oxford Movement in the autobiography of Isaac Williams, edited by his brother-in-law, Sir George Prevost, late Archdeacon of Gloucester. Mr. Williams read with John Keble, acted as Newman's Curate at St. Mary's, joined with Harrell Froud, John Keble, and J. H. Newman in producing the verses since collected under the title of "Lyra Apostolic," and was one of the writers of the famous "Tracts for the Times," and the originator of "Plain Sermons." In this autobiography, written originally for his children, Mr. Williams said Newman's decided leaning to Rome came out to him in private before Tract 90 was written. What more Mr. Williams says all tends to confirm Newman's own defence in the memorable "Apologia." For instance, we read—"He (that is, Newman) was for some time accused by some of dishonesty and duplicity. But the fact really was that he was wavering very much in his own mind. . . . I was, notwithstanding all, one of the last to think that he would really join the Church of Rome, because I thought he would not submit himself to any system." This had been set down in writing by Mr. Williams long before the "Apologia" saw the light.

WITHIN the last ten years the fortifications of the Dardanelles have been immensely strengthened, and one who, we believe, has been concerned in the work (Rogalla von Bieberstain) describes them in the *United Service Magazine* as part of an account of the defences of Constantinople. The works are in three groups—the first, at the entrance of the straits from the Ægean, consisting of the Dardanelles Castles of Sedil-Bahr-Kalessi and Kum Kalessi (the former enlarged and the latter rebuilt), which command the entrance with 160 Krupp guns, including twenty-two mortars, while Fort Palæocastro, a little higher up, has thirty guns, including six mortars. The second and third groups between Kepes Burun and Cape Naghara are in the narrow part of the channel, which can be completely commanded by rifle guns if not everywhere protected by batteries. Here are works not fully completed, and a shore battery of sixty-five guns, replacing the old castle of Kilid Bahr, while two other neighbouring batteries of fifty-seven and thirty-six guns respectively have taken the place of the castle battery of Kaleh Sultanieh. In all the Dardanelles are, or are long will be covered by 670 guns, of which forty-eight are mortars, and these defences would of course be supplemented by submarine mines where the tide is not too strong. The works are not sufficiently protected from the shore, but the Turkish Government proposes to construct works on the Gulf of Saros and elsewhere, and has already erected a fort on the island of Tenedor, while the lines of Bulair are protected by about fifty Krupp guns and forty Paixhans. Except for their weakness against explosive shells, says the writer, the present defences of Constantinople seem therefore complete, ly efficient.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE LATEST FASHIONABLE CRAZE.

As blonde hair is preparing for its exit, lo! blonde complexion hastens to supply its place in the ranks of artificial female manufacture. The following card appeared recently in the advertising columns of a New York daily paper:—"Ladies can have their faces enamelled in the most exquisite style, so as to last for one day or one year. The preparation used is purely vegetable, and warranted not to injure the skin. It cannot be detected by the most close observer. Eyelashes trimmed and eyebrows arranged so as to aid much in the appearance of the face. All communications strictly confidential." But, unfortunately for enamelling as a fine art, facts prove that enamel as a beautifier is a failure. A lady visited the rooms of a New York enamellist lately, and ascertained as follows:—First, as regards the process. The operator or artist in enamel takes a miscrope and carefully examines therewith the exposed face and neck, to detect any roughness or hairs upon the surface. These, when detected, are removed by a species of liniment or plaster; a strong preparation of medicated soap, or similar stuff; or in the case of hairs, &c., with scissors and a shave. This latter constitutes the second step in the process, the third being the "trimming" and arching of the eyebrows. The arching, of course, gives the eye and its surrounding a more commandingly oval appearance. A very decided contrast is produced by having the eyebrows touched with a black dye, and the pupil of the eye itself dilated with belladonna, as in that case the dilated dark-browed eye relieves almost startling the pale, dead white effect of the enamelling preparation itself, which is composed of arsenic, sometimes white lead or other deleterious ingredients, held in gelatinous semi-solution as a paste, which is rubbed, in